

Historic, archived document

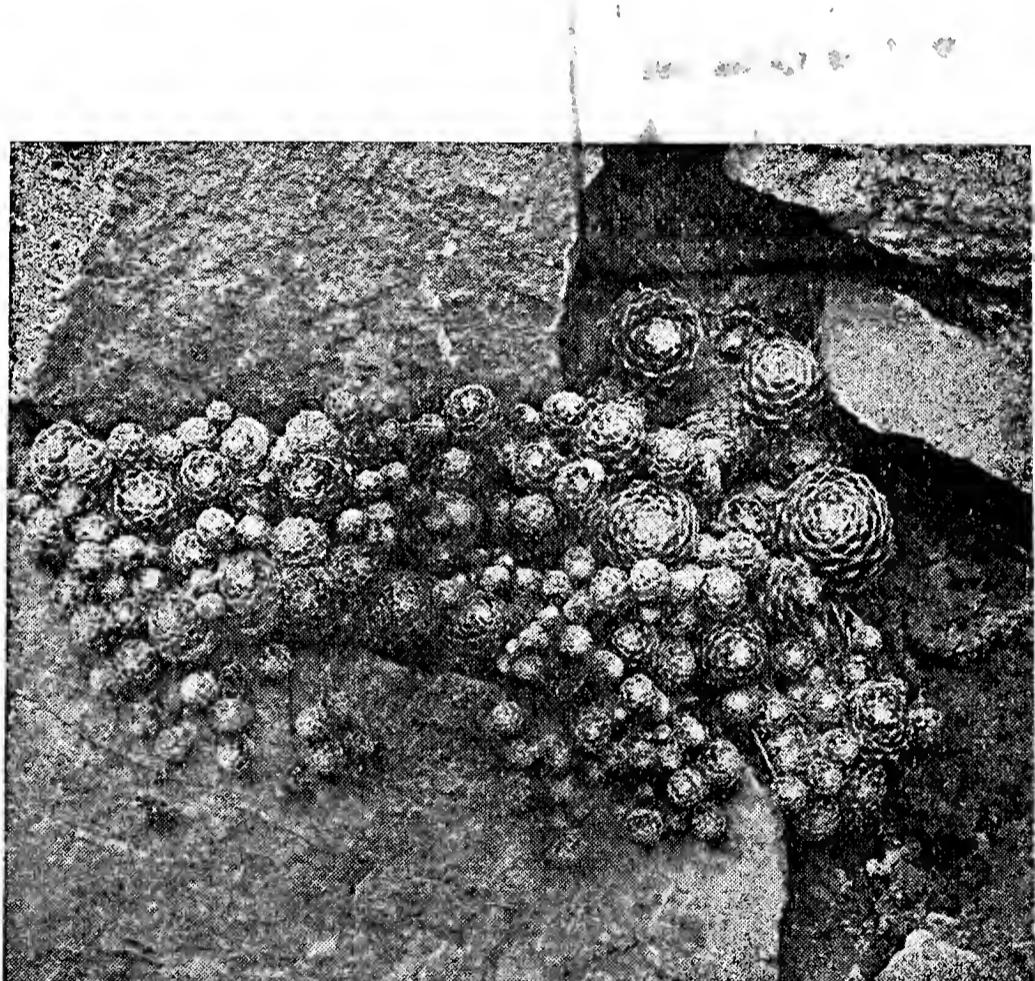
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

61
FALL 1933 →→→ SPRING 1934

Hallauer's

**HARDY HERBACEOUS
and ALPINE PLANTS
DWARF SHRUBS and BULBS**

*For the Rockery, Home
Grounds or Cut
Flowers*



SEMPERVIVUM ARACHNOIDEUM

**N. A. HALLAUER
WEBSTER, N. Y.**

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

The following list of plants is intended to include the best available plants that are suitable and desirable for garden culture. Each year new varieties are made available, which will be included in future editions of this catalogue. We are constantly on the lookout for new or rare perennial plants of special merit, and have many varieties in our trial gardens which are not listed herein. We have one of the largest commercial collections of hardy plants in the country and invite inquiries for those rare varieties which you have been unable to secure. This collection now comprises more than 1300 species and varieties.

The descriptions herein have been prepared with a great deal of care, but we cannot guarantee them in all cases because there is so much confusion in the botanical names of some species and varieties that it is impossible to be sure that all are correct. Except for such confusion, plants propagated from offsets, division or cuttings are true to name. Many varieties come 100% true from seed, while others come true in varying degrees, even when grown from seeds secured from the very best sources in this and foreign countries.

The stock offered is field grown and the best we know how to produce after many years of experience. Many of them are at least a year older than plants offered in small pots; they are also acclimated to outdoor conditions. They are all of a size and age to produce a crop of bloom the first year after planting. It should be remembered, however, that a few plants, such as Lupines and Peonies, either do not blossom at all or do not produce normal blossoms until the second year after planting or until after they have had an opportunity to become established in their new home.

We are always glad to welcome visitors to our gardens who are interested in hardy plants or alpines. Our farm is located on Ridge Road, Route 3, one mile west of Webster Village, or two miles east of West Webster. The gardens are always open for the convenience of the public.

CULTURE OF PERENNIAL PLANTS

With few exceptions, the plants mentioned herein are of easy culture and can be successfully grown in the eastern states in ordinary garden soil without special care. A few are rather difficult. A brief statement as to soil and cultural requirements is given in the descriptions of the plants mentioned herein; however, it is believed that a few general hints may prove valuable.

The first consideration is soil, which should not be too rich. It can then be fertilized to suit the requirements of the plants. Its preparation should be thorough—dig it up to a depth of at least fifteen inches. Cow manure, particularly if well rotted, is perhaps the best all around fertilizer. Pulverized sheep's manure or bone meal can be used to advantage. Some of the alpine plants grow in very meager soil consisting of weathered rock only; some of these growing immediately below a snow cap or glacier have their roots washed all summer by the ice cold water from the melting snow above. These plants are growing in places where they have perfect drainage, very little or no overhead wet, and some of them have a constant supply of moisture at their roots throughout the growing season. To grow some of these plants in our gardens, it is necessary to imitate their natural conditions as nearly as possible.

Some plants require an alkaline or limestone soil while others cannot endure it, but must have an acid soil. If your soil is acid or deficient in lime, limestone-loving plants can be made to flourish in it by adding any material containing lime, such as air-slacked lime, ground limestone, or

even old plaster. If your soil naturally contains lime, it can be improved for acid loving plants by adding leaf mold, peat moss, broken rotted wood or even saw dust. Sometimes aluminum sulphate or alum is used for the same purpose. Unless otherwise stated, plants are easily grown in well-drained garden soil.

When planting, dig holes of ample size to receive the roots. Plants should be planted as deep, or preferably a little deeper than they grew in the nursery. The roots should be spread out as much as possible and the soil worked in among them. Small bulbs should be planted rather deep, three to four inches, and lily bulbs even deeper, at least six inches. The distance apart at which plants and bulbs should be planted should be determined largely by their character of growth; tall plants may require one and one-half to two feet; spreading plants fifteen inches or more; while some small plants and bulbs may be planted as close as four to six inches.

As a general rule, the best time to plant any plant is when it is dormant. With the greater number of plants this occurs in late summer, fall or early spring. As a general rule too, it is best to plant in fall those plants which blossom very early in spring. This includes spring blooming bulbs, and such other plants as blossom in April or early May. By planting in fall, such plants have a chance to get established before blooming time. Another group of plants which are seldom successfully planted in spring are those which make a fall growth or start into growth so early in spring that they cannot be readily handled without injury to the young shoots. These include such plants as Peonies and *Dicentra Spectabilis*. Oriental Poppies have a habit of going dormant prematurely when planted in spring and lose a year's growth as a result, and should be planted in fall. In the northern states, plants or bulbs planted in fall should be given light protection during the first winter, not so much to keep them from freezing, as to prevent alternate freezing and thawing, from heaving them out of the ground.

With the exception of plants such as referred to above, early spring is perhaps the best planting time. This should be deferred, however, until the soil has become sufficiently dry to be friable. Never plant in wet sticky soil. All plants which are inclined to freeze out or winter kill should be planted in spring. They will endure much more severe weather after they have had a year in which to become established. This is particularly true of such plants as *Anemone Japonica*, *Tritomas*, etc.

Guarantee—Owing to the nature of much of the material offered, and the low prices at which it is sold, and the fact that we have no control over it after it leaves our hands, we cannot guarantee it to grow, but we do guarantee safe arrival in good condition and will replace any stock not received in good condition, if complaint is made immediately when plants are received.

In the following lists, plants especially recommended for rock gardens are designated by (*); those especially recommended for walls, by (w); those recommended for stone paths, by (s); and those suitable for cut flowers, by (c).

Unless otherwise stated, all plants in the following lists are 25 cents each; three for 60 cents; \$2.20 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100; plants listed at 35 cents each are three for \$1.00; \$3.50 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100; and those listed at 50 cents each are three for \$1.35; \$5.00 per dozen. Three, dozen and hundred prices apply only to plants of the same kind and variety, and all prices include postage and packing. Six of a kind will be sent at dozen prices, and twenty-five of a kind at hundred prices.

***Acaena Inermis (Tufted Burr)**—A creeping plant, very attractive, pinnate foliage. Flowers inconspicuous, but an unusual and attractive plant. Well drained soil in shade. 35 cents each.

Achillea (Yarrow)—Fine for dry places in full sun. The best are;

***Argentea**—finely divided silvery foliage, flowers white. June and July. 4 in. 35 cents each.

Millefolium Roseum (Milfoil)—Finely cut green foliage, rosy pink flowers in heads from June until fall. 18 in. (c).

Ptarmica, Perrys White—Masses of small double white flowers in June. Fine for cutting. 1½-2 ft. (c).

Ptarmica The Pearl—Small double white flowers in profusion. Good cut flower. June. 1½-2 ft. (c).

***Tomentosa (Wooly Yarrow)**—heads of bright yellow flowers, from June to September. Attractive finely cut foliage. 6 in. (w).

***Aconitum Anthora**—Pale yellow monkshood flowers in June and July. Rich soil in light shade. Aconitums should be given light protection the first winter, if planted in fall. They should be left undisturbed at least three years. Rich, rather moist soil. (c). 35 cents each.

Aconitum Fisheri (Monkshood) (Helmet Flower) (Wolbaine)—Sun or shade. Attractive glossy foliage, large spikes of dark blue flowers in Sept. and Oct. 2½ ft. All Aconitum tubers are poisonous if taken internally. Excellent cut flowers. Rich soil. Light winter protection. (c).

Aconitum Napellus—Tall spikes of dark blue flowers in July. 3½ ft. 35 cents each.

Aconitum Napellus Bicolor—Similar to Napellus but flowers are blue and white. (c). 50 cents each.

Aconitum Newry's Blue—An improved Napellus more dwarf and of a clear bright blue. 35 cents each.

Aconitum Wilsoni—Beautiful mauve blue flowers, 6 ft. Late fall. (c). 35 cents each.

Actea Alba (White Baneberry)—Spikes of white flowers two feet high in spring, followed by white berries in fall. Moist soil, light shade. 2 ft.

Actea Rubra (Red Baneberry)—Similar to the above, except that its fruit is red. 2 ft.

***Adenophora Potanini (Ladybell) (Gland Bell Flower)**—Spikes of light blue flowers in July and August. Dry soil in full sun. 1½ ft. (c). 35 cents each.

***Adonis Vernalis (Pheasant's Eye) (Flower of the Gods)**—Rich yellow cup-shaped flowers in April and May. 1 ft. Dry peaty soil in full sun. Plant in fall. 65 cents each.

***Aethionema Grandiflorum (Persian Candytuft)**—Shrubby plants resembling Iberis. Rosy pink flowers in June and July. Well drained heavy stony loam soil and lime. 10 in. (w). 35 cents each.

***Aethionema Persicum**—Another shrubby variety, rosy pink, June and July. 6 in. (w). 35 cents each.

Agrostemma Coronaria (Rose Campion) (Mullen Pink) (Joy of Love)—Attractive silvery gray foliage, and bright rosy crimson flowers in June and July. 2½ ft. (c).

***Ajuga Genevensis (Geneva Bugle)**—A creeping plant with deep blue flowers in May and June. 6 in.

***Ajuga Reptans (Bugle)**—Deep purple flowers. 4 in. Attractive foliage. This and the above make excellent ground covers in shade or sun, in poor dry soil.

***Ajuga Reptans Variegata**—Similar to the above but having foliage attractively variegated with yellow.

Althea Rosea (see Hollyhock).

***Alyssum Argenteum**—Dense shrubby growth. Clusters of bright yellow flowers all summer. Underside of leaves silvery grey. 15 in. Dry soil in full sun. (c).

***Alyssum Saxatile Compactum (Rock Madwort) (Basket of Gold) (Gold Dust)**—Golden yellow flowers in April and May. Very showy. 12 in. (w).

***Alyssum Serpylifolium**—Rough hoary foliage, yellow flowers. May to August. 4 in. (w).

***Alyssum Spinosum Roseum**—Small attractive silver grey foliage. Pale rose. 6 in. June to October. 35 cents each.

Amaryllis Halli (Lycoris Squamigera)—An interesting hardy bulb. The foliage appears and dies away, and large fragrant lily-like flowers then appear on 2 ft. naked stem. Rosy lilac striped yellow. Large bulbs. 75 cents each.

Anchusa Italica Dropmore (Alkanet)—Usually dies after the third year but comes again from self-sown seed. A tall plant producing large attractive blue flowers in great profusion. Rough foliage. Any garden soil. 4 ft. June to September.

***Anchusa Myosotidiflora**—A dwarf variety for shady places, producing large forget-me-not flowers in April and May. 12 in.

Androsace (Rock Jasmine)—The Androsacraes are unusually attractive dwarf plants. Some varieties are difficult to establish unless conditions are right for them. Perfect drainage and gravelly soil are essential. They are inclined to be short lived

and require frequent renewal. The following are rather easy to manage. Like a little lime.

***Lanuginosa Leichtlini**—A very attractive variety having silky grey foliage and heads of rose colored flowers having yellow eyes. June to July. 6 in. The foliage of this and the following should be kept as dry as possible. 50 cents each.

***Primuloides**—Rosy lilac flowers. May and June. Silky foliage. 4 in. 35 cents each.

***Sarmentosa**—Small silky rosettes, rose flowers in clusters. May and June. 4 in. 50 cents each.

***Vitaliana**—Sometimes listed under *Douglasia*. A small plant with grey green foliage and clear yellow flowers in April. 2 in. 50 cents each.

Anemone Japonica (Japanese Wind Flower)—Strong growing plants blooming throughout the fall. Require some winter protection in the north. Well drained rich soil. Plant in spring only. (c). The best are;

Max Vogel—A very handsome variety, large double rose pink.

Queen Charlotte—Large semi-double pink flowers. 2½ ft. (c).

Rubra—Beautiful rosy red, double. 2½ ft. (c).

Whirlwind—Similar to the above but with large semi-double white flowers. 2½ ft.

***Anemone Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower)**—Downy buds opening into large violet purple flowers very early in spring. A choice plant. 12 in. This variety likes a little lime. May be planted in fall.

***Anemone Sylvestris (Snowdrop Windflower)**—Large pure white flowers. Fragrant. Freeblooming on nodding stems. May and June. 12 in. Some shade.

***Anemone Hupehensis**—A Chinese variety resembling the *Japonica* varieties and also requiring winter protection in cold climates. Flowers rose in abundance from August on. 12 in. (c).

***Antenaria Dioica (Cats Ears)**—Hoary white foliage. Creeping habit. Small heads of daisy-like pink or white everlasting flowers. May and June. Culture easy in well-drained soil.

Anthemis Tinctoria (Golden Marguerite) (False Chamomile)—Large golden daisy-like flowers blooms freely all summer. Attractive finely-cut foliage. Spreads rapidly and is liable to encroach on its neighbors unless controlled. Good for cutting. 15 in. (c).

Anthericum Liliastrum Major (Paradise or St. Bruno's Lily)—Excellent subject for the border. Fragrant white flowers in 18 in. spikes, all summer. Dry stony soil and lime. (c). 50 cents each.

Aquilegia (Columbine)—Prefer a well-drained position in light shade. In bloom continuously through spring and early summer. The long spurred varieties make excellent cut flowers.

***Canadensis**—Our native variety. Bright yellow and red flowers. 2 ft.

Chrysanthia—Beautiful golden yellow long spurred flowers. 2 ft.

***Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)**—Large blue and white long spurred flowers. 18 in.

Long Spurred Hybrids—Mrs. Scott Alliotts—Mixed colors. The finest strain in existence. 2½ ft.

***Pyrenaica**—This has a tuft of attractive green foliage and pretty blue flowers in May and June. Very dwarf. 6 in. 35c each.

***Vulgaris Alba**—Of compact growth, pure white flowers. Especially attractive foliage. 15 in.

***Arabis Albida Flpl.**—A double flowering form. 35 cents each.

***Arabis Alpina**—Masses of pure white flowers in early spring. 5 in. (w).

***Arabis Alpina Rosea**—Pale pink flowers, similar in habit to the above. (w). 35 cents each.

***Arabis Procurrens**—A creeping variety, attractive glossy foliage. White flowers on upright stems in May.

***Arenaria Balearica (Sandwort)**—White starlike flowers in profusion in May. Forms a mat of emerald green foliage ½ in. high. Will grow in shade. (w) (s). 35 cents each.

***Arenaria Grandiflora**—A dwarf plant covered with white starlike flowers from June to August. One of the best rock plants. Well-drained soil, sun or light shade. 5 in.

***Arenaria Montana**—Large white flowers in spring. Deep green foliage. Sunny situation. 5 in.

***Armeria Lauchiana (Thrift) (Sea Pink)**—Tufts of evergreen grass-like foliage, succeeding in any soil and flowering almost continuously. Flowers rosy red on naked stems 4 to 6 in. high. Very satisfactory for border or rockery.

***Armeria Maritima**—Grass-like evergreen foliage, pale pink flowers in May and June. 4 to 6 in.

***Arnica Montana (Lambs Skin) (Mountain Tobacco)**—There are several native American Arnicas, but this alpine variety is probably the best for gardens. Flowers are very large and daisy-like, orange yellow, and come in May and June. Give them a rich leaf mold soil as they dislike lime. 15 in. 35 cents each.

***Artemesia Abrotanum (Old Man)**—Finely divided silvery aromatic foliage. 15 in. A handsome foliage plant but its flowers are not particularly attractive. (c).

Artemesia Lactiflora (Sweet scented Mugwort)—Small white sweetly scented flowers in Aug. and Sept. Finely cut foliage. Good cut flower. 3 ft. Any soil. (c).

Artemesia Silver King (Ghost Flower)—Silvery white foliage. Excellent for bouquets. 3 ft. (c).

Asclepias Tuberosa (Butterfly Weed) (Swallow Wort) (Silk Weed)—Showy bright orange blossoms in heads. A native plant found on poor sandy soil in sun. July and August. 1½ ft. (c).

***Asperula Odorata (Sweet Woodruff) (Waldmeister)**—A dwarf spreading plant, excellent for carpeting shady places. A sweet-scented herb. White flowers in clusters. May. 6 in. Prefers leaf mold soil and partial shade.

Asphodelus Lutea (Kings Spear)—A stately plant bearing tall spikes of yellow flowers. Fragrant. Long narrow foliage. May and June. 4 ft. 35 cents each.

ASTER—HARDY VARIETIES

***Alpinus**—Bright blue daisy-like flowers. Succeeds in any soil in sun. May and June. 6 in.

***Alpinus Albus**—A white form of the above.

***Alpinus Coliath**—Large bluish purple flowers. 8 in.

***Alpinus Rubra**—Reddish purple flowers in May and June. 6 in.

Amellus Elegans—Free flowering lilac blue. August and Sept. 2 ft. (c).

***Mauve Cushion**—Forms a cushion like mound 2 ft. across and 8 in. tall. In Sept. and Oct. the large delicate mauve flowers completely cover the plant.

Blue Gem—Rich blue flowers, semi-double, good cut flower. (c).

Climax—Large light lavender blue flowers in pyramidal spikes. One of the best for cut flowers. 4 ft. Aug. to Oct. (c).

Feltham Blue—Dark blue. Aug. to Oct. 3 ft. (c).

Mrs. F. Raynor—Bright rosy crimson. Sept. to Oct. 4 ft. (c).

St. Egwin—A free flowering pink variety. 3 ft. Oct.

White Climax—A white flowering variety of climax.

Astilbe—(See Spirea).

***Aubretia Campbelli**—A large flowering hybrid, lavender blue flowers in masses. Dry soil in sun. All Aubretias establish better if part of the top is cut back when planted. April and May. (w).

***Aubretia Deltoides (False Wall Cress)**—Forms dense mats of green foliage similar to arabis. Violet flowers in early April and May. 6 in. Dry soil in sun. Excellent rock or wall plants. (w) (s).

Baptisia Australis (False Indigo)—Tall racemes or dark blue pea-shaped flowers in June. Good foliage. 3 ft. Ordinary soil.

***Bellis Perennis Longfellow (English Daisy) (Bachelors Button)**—Perfectly formed double pink flowers in spring and again in fall. 5 in. Ordinary soil. 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

***Bellis Perennis Snowball**—A white form of the above. 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Bocconia Cordata (Plume Poppy) (Tree Celandine)—A very attractive tall plant, creamy plumes of flowers in July and August. Succeeds in any soil. 6 ft.

Boltonia Asteroides (False Chamomile) (Boltons Starwort)—Another fine tall growing plant literally covered with medium sized white daisies in fall. 5 ft.

Boltonia Latisquama—An excellent lavender pink form. Valuable for cutting. 4 ft. (c).

***Calamintha Alpina**—Rich purple flowers. 6 in. Attractive in the rockery. Sandy loam. June to August.

***Calandrina Umbellata**—A dwarf spreading plant. 6 in. high. Bright crimson flowers from June through late summer. Light soil in sun.

***Calceolaria Polyrhiza**—A hardy form having a mat of dull green leaves. Pouch shaped yellow flowers spotted brown. Succeeds in moist soil and light shade. June to August. 50 cents each.

***Callirhoe Involucrata (Poppy Mallow)**—Attractive trailing plants, finely divided foliage and rosy red mallow-shaped flowers with white centers. Blooms continuously through summer and fall. 6 in. Dry soil in sun.

***Campanula Carpatica (Carpathian Hairbell)**—A wonderful little plant bearing clear blue cup-shaped flowers all summer and fall. 6 in. Well drained soil in sun.

***Campanula Carpatica Alba**—A white form of the above.

***Campanula Garganica**—A spreading tufted plant bearing light blue flowers having white eyes. June to Sept. Well drained place in sun, constant moisture. A gem for the rockery. 3 in. (w). 35 cents each.

***Campanula Glomerata Acaulis**—Large clusters of flowers. Rich violet color. 6 in. Not the tall variety. June to August. Dry soil in sun.

Campanula Medium (Canterbury Bells)—Biennials bearing a mass of large bell-shaped flowers in June and July. Deservedly popular. 2½ ft. Well-drained soil. (c).

Campanula Medium Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer)—Blue, rose or white. Colors separate.

Campanula Medium Single—Blue, rose or white, separate.

***Campanula Muralis (Portenschlageana)**—Bluish purple flowers from June to Oct. A popular wall and rockery plant. 3 in. (w). Well drained soil in part shade, constant moisture. 35 cents each.

Campanula Persicifolia Grandiflora (Peach Leaved Bells)—Bright blue flowers on tall stems excellent for cutting. 2 ft. June and July. Dry soil. (c).

Campanula Persicifolia Grandiflora Alba—A white form of the above.

***Campanula Pusilla**—Glossy green leaves, pale blue flowers. 6 in. July and Aug. Dry soil, part shade. This has a good white form. (s). 35 cents each.

Campanula Pyramidalis (Chimney Bell Flower)—Tall spikes of blue medium sized bell-shaped flowers. 4 ft. June to Sept. Well-drained soil.

Campanula Pyramidalis Alba—A white form of the above.

***Campanula Rainieri**—A beautiful dwarf spreading plant. Lavender blue flowers in June and July. 3 in. Well drained moist soil. Rare and beautiful. (s). 50 cents each.

***Campanula Rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland)**—A slender growing plant bearing clear blue flowers from June to August. 12 in. (w).

Carnation—(See *Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

Cassia Marylandica (Wild Senna)—Bright yellow pea-shaped flowers. Attractive fern-like foliage. June-Sept. 5 ft.

***Catananche Coerulea (Cupids Dart) (Love Plant)**—Produces heads of blue flowers on long naked stems. Good for cutting. June and July. 1½ ft. Well-drained soil. (c).

Centaurea Dealbata (Knapweed)—Large deep pink flowers in June and July. 1½ ft. Ordinary soil. (c).

Centaurea Macrocephala—Large showy yellow thistle-like flowers on long stems. July and August. 3 ft. (c).

Centaurea Montana (Perennial Cornflower) (Bachelors Button)—Large blue cornflower like flowers. June to September. 2 ft. (c).

***Cerastium Tomentosum (Snow-in-summer) (Mouse Ear)**—A creeping alpine plant, white foliage literally covered with white flowers in May and June. Dry soil in sun. 6 in. Vigorous growth. (w).

***Cherianthus Allioni (Siberian Wallflower)**—Brilliant orange flowers. Fragrant. May to July. 12 in. Biennial. Poor dry soil. (w) (c).

***Chrysanthemum Articum (Artic Daisy)**—Large white flowers in Sept. and Oct. Very free. Forms an attractive clump of green foliage. Very attractive. 1 ft. 35 cents each.

Chrysanthemum Maximum, Shasta Daisy Alaska—Large white flowers in June and July. Excellent for cutting. 2 ft. (c).

Chrysanthemum Hardy Pompon—The following are representative varieties, selected for good colors and early bloom. With one or two exceptions, all are excellent for cut flowers. Give them protection in winter. (c).

Frances Whittlesey—Rich bronze and garnet, of a popular autumn shade. September and October, frost resistant. 18 in. (c).

Glory of Seven Oaks—Rich golden yellow. Very free bloomer. Medium height. September and October.

Jean Cuming—Large pure white flowers shaded yellow and blush at the center of the buds. Medium height. Blooms from the middle of September on. An extra good white variety, of medium height. (c).

L'Argentuilles—Reddish bronze. Very free. Early October. Medium height.

Lillian Doty—Tall light pink. Late October.

Normandie—Opens creamy white, delicate pink when mature. Begins to bloom in late September. Medium height. (c).

Oconto—Large pure white flowers on long stems. Good cut flower. Early October.

October Girl—Large semi-double, crimson shading to chestnut-crimson. Excellent cut flower variety. In flower from early October to November. (c).

Yellow Normandie—Same habit as Normandie but of a light bronzy color. Another good early variety. (c).

Cimifuga Racemosa (Bugbane) (Snake Root)—A native shade-loving plant, producing attractive spikes of pure white flowers in summer. 5 ft. Moist soil.

Cimifuga foetida simplex—A late blooming variety. August to September. Recurved spikes of pure white flowers. 3 ft. Same culture as Racemosa. 50 cents each.

***Claytonia Virginica (Spring Beauty)**—A native plant related to Portulaca having thick fleshy leaves. Pink flowers in clusters. Moist porous soil part shade. April and May. 5 in.

Clematis Davidiana—A dwarf shrubby clematis, deep lavender blue tubular flowers in August and September. Very fragrant. Rich moist soil. 2½ ft. 35 cents each.

***Colchicum Autumnale (Autumn Crocus)**—Interesting autumn flowering bulbs, growing easily in deep moist soil. Rose lilac flowers are successively produced for several weeks. 4 in. The grassy foliage appears in spring and entirely disappears before blooming. Bulbs will flower out of soil if dug after foliage has made its growth. 40 cents each. \$4.00 per dozen.

***Convallaria Majalis (Lily of the Valley)**—A deservedly popular dwarf plant for a rich shady place. Fragrant bell-shaped flowers. 6 in. May and June. (c). Clumps 35 cents each.

***Convolvulus mauritanicus**—A twining plant that makes a low mat. Excellent hanging from a wall or growing over a rock. Will grow in any soil not too dry. Some winter protection should be provided north of Philadelphia. Large blue flowers in succession from June until frost. (w). 35c each.

Coreopsis Grandiflora (Tick Seed)—A popular plant bearing bright yellow daisy-like flowers continuously through the summer. Good for cutting. 18 in. Ordinary soil. (c).

***Corydalis Bulbosa (Tuberosa)**—A bulbous form, excellent for rockeries. A small plant having finely-cut foliage and light purple flowers in early spring. 4 in. Well-drained rich soil, part shade. Plant in late summer or fall. 50 cents each.

***Corydalis Cheilanthifolia**—A beautiful little plant for a moist shady spot, provided with good drainage. Pretty finely-cut fern-like foliage, and attractive yellow flower from early spring until frost. 12 in. 35 cents each.

***Corydalis Lutea (Fumitory)**—Spikes of attractive yellow flowers. Attractive glaucous finely divided foliage. Rich loamy moist soil. Grows in partial shade. 9 in. May to October. (w) (s). 35 cents each.

***Crucianella Stylosa (Crosswort)**—Pale rose flowers in globular heads. May to September. 6 in. Ordinary soil. (s).

***Cypripedium Acaule (Ladies' Slipper) (Moccasin Flower)**—A native Terrestrial Orchid, growing in rich damp peaty soil in shade. Large rosy purple flowers of odd slipper form. 1 ft. 35 cents each.

***Cypripedium Pubescens (Large yellow Ladies' Slipper)**—Same habit as above, with large yellow flowers. 50 cents each.

***Cypripedium Spectabile (Showy Ladies' Slipper)**—The showiest of our native Cypripediums growing 2 ft. tall. Habit same as above. Flowers rose purple and white. 50 cents each.

***Daphne Cneorum (Garland Flower)**—A dwarf shrubby evergreen plant bearing clusters of pink flowers in May and June and again in late summer. Deliciously fragrant. 8 to 12 in. Will grow in sun or shade. Likes lime soil. 7 to 10 in. spread. \$1.00 each. 5 to 7 inch 75c each.

***Daphne Mezereum**—Deciduous shrubby plant bearing lilac purple flowers before the leaves appear in spring. March and April. 2 ft. 10-15 in. 75 cents each.

Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur)—Tall stately plants, bearing long spikes of flowers mostly in shades of blue. Will succeed in any rich soil, and like a little lime. Good for forcing.

Belladonna—A free and continuous bloomer. Very popular cut flower and forces well. Azure blue. 3 ft. (c).

Bellamoum—A deep blue form similar to the above.

Cardinale—A scarlet variety from California. 4 ft. Very brilliant. Like so many Californians, should be kept dry through late summer and perfect drainage assured. Flowers in July. (c). 50 cents each.

***Chinensis**—Intense gentian blue. Large flowers. Dwarf. 18 in. July to October.

***Chinensis Alba**—A white flowered form of the above.

Fancy Hybrids—The finest strain, ranging in color from deep purple to light lavender blue, including many mauve pink and lavender shades. Raised from seeds of choice named varieties only. Flowers are very large both single and double. Spikes often 6 ft. tall. (c). 35 cents each.

Gold Medal Hybrids—A choice imported strain producing a wonderful range of single and semi-double flowers. Fine for extensive plantings in the background or for cutting. (c).

Summer Cloud—The best white variety of hybrid form we have seen. New. 6 ft. (c). 35 cents each.

Wrexham Hybrids (Hollyhock)—A wonderful strain recently introduced from England. Stems and flowers are very large in a wide range of colors. Both single and double. 4 to 6 ft. True stock. (c). 35 cents each.

***Nudicale**—A dwarf western variety producing bright orange scarlet flowers in summer. Sandy soil in sun. 1 ft. 35 cents each.

***Dianthus (Pinks)**—A popular race of hardy plants producing fragrant flowers in bright colors. Includes many gems for the rockery. Dry soil in sun suits most of them.

***Alpinus**—Large deep rose flowers with a dark ring around the center. Deep green glossy foliage. 4 in. Likes a gritty soil. June. (w). 35 cents each.

***Arvenensis**—Small fragrant pink flowers in May and June. Makes handsome mats of grey green foliage. 3 in. (w). 35 cents each.

Barbatus (Sweet William)—These popular plants produce freely clusters of fragrant flowers in a wide range of vivid colors. Excellent for cutting. 15 in. (c).

Barbatus Albus—White.

Barbatus Atrosanguinea—Deep crimson.

Barbatus Scarlet Beauty—A choice fiery red variety.

Barbatus Newport Pink—Rich salmon pink.

Caryophyllus (Hardy Carnation)—We mention below the best all around varieties that are truly hardy, and closely resemble the greenhouse carnations. They are free and continuous bloomers. Large double flowers on good stems which can be improved by picking off the side buds as soon as large enough. (c). Seed grown plants not quite 100% true.

Grenadin Scarlet—Large bright scarlet.

Grenadin White—A fine large pure white variety.

Giant Pink.

Yellow—These are frequently variegated rose.

***Deltoides (Maiden Pink)**—Narrow dark green leaves, and a mass of deep crimson flowers during June and July. 4 in. (w) (s).

***Deltoides Albus**—Similar to the above except that its flowers are white.

***Freyni**—A handsome little plant, large light pink flowers in June. 2 in. (w). 50 cents each.

***Knappi**—Small yellow flowers in clusters. Rather straggling in habit. June to August. 12 in. Said to be the only yellow species.

***Neglectus**—Another beautiful dwarf pink for the rockery or border. Large bright carmine flowers in June and often again in fall. 5 in. 35 cents each.

***Plumarius (Hardy Garden Pinks)**—Pretty grey green foliage and intensely fragrant flowers on long stems. Grown from the best seed obtainable in Europe but do not come quite 100% double. (w) (c).

***Plumarius Prince Bismarck**—A fragrant continuous blooming variety. Good cut flower. Rosy red. 6 in. (c). 35 cents each.

***Plumarius Mrs. Sinkins**—Pure white. Fragrant. (c). 10 in. 35 cents each.

***Roysi**—An English garden variety of Neglectus, deeper in color and stronger grower. (w). 35 cents each.

***Dicentra canadensis (Squirrel Corn)**—This and the following are well known native woods plants requiring leaf mold soil and shade. Both have finely cut attractive foliage that dies off after flowering. The flowers of this are white tipped rose. May. Best planted in fall. 8 in.

***Dicentra cucullaria (Dutchman's Breeches)**—More dwarf than the preceding, about 5 in. Flowers white in long racemes in May.

***Dicentra Exemia (Plumy Bleeding Heart)**—Handsome finely cut foliage and racemes of rose pink flowers throughout the summer. Will grow in sun or shade. The excellent foliage of this plant makes it attractive at all times. 12 in.

***Dicentra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart) (Seal Flower)**—Rose crimson heart-shaped flowers in May. An old-fashioned favorite, justly popular. 2 ft. 50 cents each.

Dictamnus Fraxinella (Gas Plant) (Burning Bush)—Interesting perennials having rich green foliage and blooming freely in June. The flowers emit a strong lemon fragrance. One of the most permanent herbaceous plants and popular as a memorial plant. 2½ ft. White or red. (c). 35 cents each.

Digitalis (Foxglove) (Witches Thimbles)—A favorite old-fashioned garden plant, producing stately spikes of bright colored flowers in June and July. 3 ft. Inclined to be biennial but comes from self-sown seed. Any well-drained soil. We offer the following:

***Buxbaumi**—Smooth foliage and small yellow flowers. 2 ft.

Giant Shirley Hybrids—Mixed colors ranging from white and pink to rose purple. Stronger growing, large flowers and said to be more permanent than other varieties. 5 ft.

Gloxinaeflora—Large rose purple flowers, spotted darker. 4 ft.

Gloxinaeflora Alba—A white form of the above.

Gloxinaeflora Rosea—A pink form of the above.

***Dodecatheon Medea (American Cyclamen) (Old Maid's Noses) (Shooting Star)**—A pretty smooth native perennial with white or rose flowers in June. Either sun or shade. 8 in.

Donorinicum Caucasicum (Leopards Bane)—Large yellow daisy-like flowers having long narrow rays. Excellent for cutting as it blooms in May, on long stems and keeps well when cut. Also a good forcer. 2 ft. Heavy moist soil. (c).

- ***Draba (Whitlow Grass)**—A large family of small plants easily grown in rockery or wall. Give them well-drained soil in sun. (w).
- ***Azoides**—Forms a mound of closely set bright green rosettes. Flowers yellow. Very early in spring. 2 in. (w). 35 cents each.
- ***Olympica**—Bright yellow. May. Mossy foliage. 4 in. (w). 35 cents each.
- ***Repens**—A deep yellow prostrate variety. May and occasionally through the summer. (w). 35 cents each.
- ***Dracocephalum Ruyschianum (Dragonhead)**—Interesting border plants easily grown in ordinary soil and light shade. Flowers blue resemble *Physostegia* in form. July and August. 2 ft. 35 cents each.
- Echinops Ritro (Globe Thistle)**—Spherical heads of metallic blue. Coarse spiny thistle-like foliage. Lasts a long time when dried. July. 2½ ft. (c).
- ***Epimedium Macranthum Roseum (Bishops Hat) (Barrenwort)**—Attractive evergreen foliage. Small square rose colored flowers. Moist well-drained place in shade. 6 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Erigeron Alpinus (Fleabone)**—Purplish lavender daisy-like flowers in heads. 4 in June to August. Sandy soil. 35 cents each.
- Erigeron Speciosa (Syn. Stenactis Speciosa)**—Attractive daisy-like blue flowers from June until fall. Good for cutting. 2 ft.
- ***Erinus Alpinus (Alpine Liver Balsam)**—Racemes of small rose purple flowers in May and June. Small rosettes of attractive evergreen foliage. An excellent wall or rock plant. 4 in. Sandy loam. Light shade. (w).
- ***Erinus Alpinus Albus**—A white flowering form of the above.
- Eryngium Amethystinum (Sea Holly, Blue Thistle)**—Spiny leaves and blue bracts and flowers. July and August. 2 ft. Well-drained soil. Keeps a long time when cut and dried. (c).
- ***Erysimum Pulchellum (Fairy Wallflower) (Hedge Mustard) (Rock Wall-flower)**—A dwarf plant completely covering itself with sulphur yellow flowers in early spring. Dry place in sun. 6 in. (w).
- Eupatorium Coelestinum (Hardy Ageratum)**—Light purple ageratum-like flowers in late summer and fall. Excellent for cutting. 18 in. Ordinary soil.
- Euphorbia Corollata (Flowering Spurge) (Milkwort)**—Large umbels of small white flowers with green eye in summer. Good cut flower, as a substitute for *Gypsophila*. 18 in. Ordinary soil. (c).
- ***Euphorbia Cyparissus (Cypress Spurge)**—Yellow flower bracts in May and June, resembles a miniature cypress. 10 in. Ordinary soil in sun.
- ***Euphorbia Myrsinites**—A prostrate succulent, bearing yellow flowers in heads. May.
- ***Euphorbia Polychroma**—Large attractive yellow flower bracts. Makes a beautiful formal clump about 1 ft. high. May. 50 cents each.
- Ferns—Hardy Varieties**—The following are easily grown, requiring plenty of moisture, a light soil to which some peat or leaf mold has been added, and a more or less shaded position.
- ***Adiantum Pedatum (Maiden Hair)**—Thrives in either shade or sun. A beautiful species of delicate texture and airy poise. 2 ft.
- Asplenium Felix Foemina (Lady Fern)**—A vigorous plant growing in either sun or shade and rich soil. Fine delicate green fronds. 2½ ft.
- Osmunda Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern)**—Makes a beautiful plant when established upright fronds having brown spores at their tips. 4 ft.
- Osmunda Regalis (The Royal Fern)**—One of the most beautiful. Rich yellowish green fronds. 3 ft.
- ***Polypodium Vulgare (Polypody Fern)**—A small shining evergreen fern. Requires some shade.
- Polyctichinum Acrostichoides (Christmas Fern) (Dagger Fern)**—A beautiful hardy evergreen fern of easy culture. Requires some shade.
- ***Feverfew (Matricaria) Golden Ball**—A dwarf plant producing large double golden yellow flowers all summer. Good well-drained soil. 12 in.
- Funkia (Plantain Day Lily)**—A group of excellent hardy plants for borders or rockeries. Both foliage and flowers are attractive. They like a rich soil and moisture.
- ***Funkia Fortunei**—Large deep blue green leaves, pale blue flowers. One of the best. Very attractive foliage. 50 cents each.
- ***Funkia Lancifolia**—Broad green leaves, bluish mauve flowers. August and Sept. 15 in.
- ***Funkia Subcordata Grandiflora (Plantian Daylily) (August Lily)**—Attractive pale green leaves. Very sweet white flowers in August. 1½ ft. 35 cents each.
- ***Funkia Variegata**—Green leaves striped creamy white, light blue flowers. A most attractive border plant. Makes a beautiful edging for beds or borders.

Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower)—Grey green foliage and large daisy-like flowers all summer. Yellow with a crimson ring around the center. Rich dry soil. 18 in. One of the most useful perennials for cutting. (c).

***Genista Prostrata**—An attractive dwarf broom. Flowers yellow. July and August. 50 cents each.

***Genista Sagittalis (Dwarf Prostrate Broom)**—A dwarf shrubby plant having its stems curiously winged like an arrow. Flowers pea shaped in short terminal racemes. Plant in a warm place and give it light protection in winter. 6 in. June. 50 cents each.

***Gentiana Acaulis (Gentianella)**—An alpine variety of great beauty, forms a dwarf bright green carpet, completely covered with large bright gentian blue flowers in spring. Requires moisture and good drainage. 4 in. Lime. 50 cents per crown.

***Gentiana Andrewsi (Closed, or Blind Gentian) (Bottle Gentian)**—Bright blue flowers in clusters or heads. These never open, hence the common name Closed Gentian. Easily grown in a moist situation. 12 in. August to Sept.

***Gentian Crucifera (Cross Gentian)**—Blue flowers in terminal and axillary clusters. July to September. Easily grown in limestone soil and full sun. 12 in. 35 cents each.

***Gentian Septemfida**—Upright in growth. 10 in. Flowers pearl soft blue. August to October. Same culture as Acaulis. 50 cents each.

***Geranium Sanguineum**—Bright crimson flowers, serrated foliage. June. 18 in. 35 cents each.

***Geum Borisii**—A very showy variety. Evergreen foliage and vivid orange scarlet flowers freely produced on 10 in. branched stems from May to October. 35 cents each.

***Geum Heldreichii**—Another brilliant dwarf variety with orange red flowers on 10 in. stems. June to August. 35 cents each.

***Geum Lady Stratheden**—A rich golden yellow variety similar to the following. 18 in. June and July.

***Geum Mrs. Bradshaw (Avens)**—Fiery scarlet blossoms throughout the summer. Very brilliant and attractive. 18 in. Rich moist well-drained soil.

***Geum Sibericum**—Very brilliant copper scarlet flowers. 10 in. May. 35 cents each.

***Glaucium Luteum (Horned Poppy)**—Handsome blue grey evergreen foliage. Large orange yellow flowers followed by curious horned-shaped seed pods. Poor soil. June to August. 2 ft.

***Globularia Trichosantha (Globe Daisy)**—Beautiful light blue flowers in globular heads in May and June. Dry soil. 6 in. (w).

Grasses, Hardy Ornamental

Eulalia Gracelima (Japan Rush)—Long narrow foliage having a white mid-rib. Tall plumes in fall. 6 ft.

Eulalia japonica Variegata—Has broader foliage than the above, striped white and is not quite as tall. 5 ft.

Eulalia japonica Zebra—Like the above except that yellow stripes run across the blades. 6 ft.

***Festuca Glauca (Blue Fescue Grass)**—Dense tufts of narrow blue foliage. Makes an attractive edging. 12 in.

Gypsophila (Babies Breath) (Chalk Plant)—All require dry soil and like lime.

Gypsophila Bristol Fairy—A new double variety of Paniculata, producing larger individual flowers and panicles than the older double varieties. White flowers giving the plant a handsome lacy appearance. Excellent for drying. 2½ ft. Grafted plants. (c). 50 cents each.

Gypsophila Paniculata Compacta—Large panicles of small white flowers, plant produces a globular mass. 2½ ft. through, having an airy lacy appearance in bloom. August. (c).

***Gypsophila Repens**—A trailing plant producing masses of small white flowers all summer. 6 in. (w).

Helenium Hoopesi—Early flowering. Bright yellow daisy-like flowers, fine for cutting. June. 2 ft.

Riverton Beauty—Lemon yellow daisy flowers, having dark centers, good for cutting. 4 ft. August and September. (c).

Riverton Gem—Old gold changing to wallflower red. The finest variety. August and September. 4 ft. (c).

Helianthus (Hardy Sunflower) — Miss Mellish—Lemon yellow semi-double flowers are produced in abundance in fall. Good cut flower. 4 ft. (c).

Helianthus Mollis—A most beautiful variety. Clear yellow flowers. Sept. 4 ft.

***Helianthemum (Sun or Rock Rose)**—Dwarf spreading evergreen shrubs, covered with bloom from June to September. A dry sunny place. (w). (s).

***Mutabile**—Semi-double and single flowers in a wide range of color. Resemble small roses.

***Buttercup**—A fine single golden yellow variety. (w). 35 cents each.

***Fireball**—Double scarlet. (w). 35 cents each.

Heliopsis Scabra Excelsa (Hardy Zinnia) (Orange Sunflower)—Nearly double chrome yellow flowers from June through September. Excellent cut flower. 2½ ft. (c).

***Helleborus Niger (Christmas Rose)**—Large white flowers flushed purple on outside of petals. Glossy evergreen foliage. November to March. Very hardy. 12 in. Rich soil in shade. \$1.00 each.

Hemerocallis Flava (Lemon Day Lily)—Clear yellow lily-like flowers in June. Graceful grasslike foliage. Very fragrant. Likes a moist soil. 2 ft. (c).

Hemerocallis Kwanso—A double flowering orange-colored variety. July. (c).

Hemerocallis Thunbergi—Resembling Flava, but blooms in July after that variety and lacks much of its fragrance.

***Hepatica Triloba (Woods Anemone) (Liverwort)**—Color varies from white to rose and blue. A dry place in shade. April. 4 in.

Hespris Matronalis (Sweet Rocket) (Dames Violet)—Panicles of fragrant purple flowers in May and June. Good for cutting. 3 ft. (c).

***Heuchera (Coral Bells) (Alum Root)**—Tufts of geranium-like foliage, tall sprays of bell-shaped flowers nearly all summer. Ordinary soil.

***Brizoides**—Pale rose pink flowers, a strong grower and free bloomer. 18 in. 35 cents each.

***Brizoides Alba**—A creamy white flowering form of the above. 35 cents each.

***Sangiunea**—Bright crimson flowers, all summer. 15 in. (c). 35 cents each.

Hibiscus (Giant Flowering Marsh Mallow)—Huge flowers resembling single hollyhocks. At home in damp soil, but succeeds in dry places. 4 to 5 ft. July and August. Pink, white and red mixed.

Hollyhocks (Althea Rosea)—Well known old-fashioned flowers, charming for the background.

Hollyhocks Double—Although grown from seed those offered here are grown from the best seed obtainable in Europe and will come nearly 100% true. Separate colors, white, yellow, rose, scarlet and maroon. 6 ft. July and August.

Hollyhocks Fringed Alleghany—Very large semi-double fringed blossoms, in a wide range of interesting colors. Mixed only.

***Horminun pyrenaicum**—Tufted foliage flat on the ground. Flowers violet purple on 12 in. stems in July. Leaf mold soil in part shade. Likes lime. 35 cents each.

Hyacinthus Candicans (Galtonia, Cape Hyacinth)—A summer flowering Hyacinth. White drooping flowers. 4 ft. Somewhat resembles a Yucca. Plant bulbs 4 in. deep in spring. Best treated same as gladiolus, but is quite hardy in well-drained soil. \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

***Hypericum Calycinum**—Golden yellow flowers all summer. 10 in. Hardier than Moserianum which it somewhat resembles. (w). 35 cents each.

***Hypericum Moserianum (St. Johns Wort)**—Neat green foliage, and rich golden yellow flowers nearly all summer. A very attractive plant. 15 in. Ordinary soil. 35 cents each.

***Hypericum Repens**—A trailing variety, flowers large yellow. July and August. (w). 35 cents each.

***Iberis Sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft)**—A dwarf evergreen shrubby plant, covered with white flowers. 6 in. May and June. Dry soil. (w).

***Incarvillea Delavayi (Hardy Gloxinia)**—Rose pink trumpet-shaped flowers with yellow throats. Blooms all summer. Very attractive. Forces well. 12 in. Rich loam. 35 cents each.

***Incarvillea Grandiflora**—Large striking crimson purple flowers on 8 in. plants. Plant in rich well-drained soil in sun. Protect in cold climates. This is an unusual plant that attracts much attention. 35 cents each.

***Inula Royleana (Fleabane)**—A choice border perennial, attractive coarse leaves and daisy-like flowers. 5 in. across. Rich golden yellow flowers with long narrow rays. June and July. 1½ ft.

*HARDY CACTI

Hardy Cactus plants, with their quaint and unusual forms are coming into favor for sunny, dry positions in the rock garden; on sunny banks; and for use in the solarium or sun porch. The plants listed below are grown in Colorado, and will be shipped to you direct from that state. Native Colorado Cactus are hardy anywhere in the United States. The varieties offered are of blooming size, and from three to five years old. Cultural Directions will be mailed with each order.

Opuntia aborescens (Tree or Candelabrum Cactus). Cylindrical stems branching into tree-like form. Flowers deep-rose red to purple. Fruits yellow. Also called Opuntia imbricata (Walking-stick Cactus). 40 cents each.

Opuntia fragilis (Brittle Cactus). Dark green. Joints oblong or nearly round. Very spiny. Spines gray to red-brown. Flowers clear lemon-yellow. The dwarfest of the Opuntias. 2 to 4 inches.

Opuntia arenaria (Sand Cactus). Dark green. Branches a little larger and somewhat flatter than Opuntia fragilis, but with a lesser number of stout yellow spines. Flowers pale-yellow slightly tinged with green. 2 to 4 inches. 40 cents each.

Opuntia camanchica (Long Spine) (Edible Indian Fig). Dark green. Three long straight red spines from each areole. Flowers rich yellow. 6 to 12 inches. 40 cents each.

Opuntia missouriensis (polyacantha). Gray-green. Very spiny. Spines white. Flowers yellow, yellow-bronze, pink and occasionally a red one. 6 to 12 inches. 40 cents each.

Opuntia rhodantha. Nearly alpine. Gray-green. Well covered with light yellow spines. Flowers light yellow. Low, compact grower, flat branches almost circular and uniform in size.

Opuntia refinesqui (mesasantha) (Edible Prickley Pear). Dark green. Spines none, or a solitary strong one reflexed with one or two small ones at its base, all are gray or yellow. Flowers yellow or yellow with red centers. 6 to 12 inches. 40 cents each.

Opuntia xanthostemma. Very attractive and distinct for its rose-red flowers. Forms neat uniform clumps of medium size. Height about 8 inches. Supply limited. Nice blooming size plants \$1.00 each.

Mammillaria missouriensis. Small variety 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter and about the same in height. Light green. Gray Spines. Flowers orange-yellow. Berries red. 40 cents each.

Mammillaria senilis. A very scarce species of the same description, except that it is of larger size and more showy. 75 cents each.

Mammillaria vivipara. A variable species, taller and larger than Senilis, with purplish spine-tufts on prominent tubercles. Flowers deep rose-purple. Spines almost erect on crown. Also known as Corypantha radiosa. 40 cents each.

Echinocereus coccineus (phoeniceus). Cylindrical plants with high ribs, well covered with stiff straw-colored spines. Inclined to form masses of many heads. Flowers brilliant scarlet trumpets; usually bunched. 3 to 9 inches high to 4 in diameter. 50 cents each.

Echinocereus gonacanthus (Kings-crown). Broadly ribbed. Stout coarse spines. Very ornamental plant. Showy deep-scarlet flowers, trumpet-shaped; open day and night. 3 to 9 inches. 50 cents each.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus (paucispinus). Similar to Gonacanthus, except that it has very few spines and these are set in clusters of three.

Echinocereus viridiflorus. Commonly known as the green-flowered "Petaya." Plants nearly globular, but sometimes cylindric and 3 to 6 inches tall. Spines very stiff and range from white to brown and dark-red, arranged in circular bands of light and dark about the plant. Flowers open yellow and gradually turn to pale apple-green. Open in sunshine only.

Echinocereus viridiflorus centrispinus. Same as above except that it has a prominent central spine. 35 cents each.

Pediocactus Simpsoni. Bell-shaped, densely netted with brown or purplish spines, crowned with bright pink flowers. It is the earliest of the hardy group to bloom. 2 to 5 inches in diameter. 35 cents each.

SPECIAL HARDY CACTUS COLLECTION

One each of 10 strong, blooming-size plants. The grower's selection. Cultural direction with shipment. \$3.00.

IRIS PUMILLA

These resemble the Germanicas. They are very dwarf, not over 15 in. tall, and bloom in April and May before the tall varieties.

***Bride**—Very large white. ***Lutea**—Golden yellow.

***Formosa**—S—deep blue; F—dark purple.

IRIS KAEMPFERI (Japanese Iris)

These are magnificent, and where they succeed, surpass everything. They require well-enriched soil and plenty of moisture during early summer but standing water should be avoided. The flowers are very large and their delicate colorings are hard to describe. They bloom in July after the German Iris. The varieties listed below represent the best selection from a large collection.

Gekka-no-nami—Glistening white, very early and free. Double. 35 cents each.

Hercules—Clear lilac blue. Double. 35 cents each.

Koki-no-iro—Rich violet purple, white petioloids tipped violet. Large blossoms, early and free bloomer. Double. 35 cents each.

Mahogany—Purplish red. Late. Extra large. Double. 35 cents each.

Melpomene—Soft blue veined dark blue. Double. 35 cents each.

Proserpine—Velvety blue sanded on white ground. General effect, soft blue. Single. 35 cents each.

Uchiu—Cerulean blue, golden center. Very large double flowers. Has a long blooming season. 35 cents each.

IRIS SPECIES

***Iris Cristata**—A native creeping variety. Crested flowers, rich amethyst blue. 3 in. May.

Iris Siberian, Orientalis, Blue King—Large clear blue flowers produced in profusion. Likes a moist place. 3 ft. May and June.

Iris Siberian, Orientalis, Snow Queen—Similar to the above with snow-white flowers. (c).

***Iris Tectorum**—This is the roof iris of Japan, where it is grown on the thatched roofs. A beautiful variety, crested blue flowers. 12 in. Well-drained soil. (w). May and June. 35 cents

***Jasione Perennis (Sheeps Scabious)**—Lavender blue scabiosa-like flowers. Very attractive. 6 in. June and July. Well-drained soil. 35 cents each.

Lathyrus Latitolius (Everlasting Pea)—Charming herbaceous climbers flowering a long season. Very permanent. Ordinary soil.

Lavendula Vera (Sweet Lavender)—The true old-fashioned variety, aromatic foliage and fragrant blue flowers. 1½ ft. July and August. Well-drained soil. Protect in cold climates. (c).

***Leontopodium Alpinus (Edelweiss)**—A well known plant from the Alps, grey foliage and clusters of small yellow flowers surrounded by white woolly bracts. 5 in. June to August. Likes light well-drained limestone soil.

***Liatris Ligulistylis (Mountain Gay Feather)**—A dwarf species flowering in June and sometimes again later in the season. Large rosy purple flowers in spikes on 5 in. stems. An easily grown dwarf variety fine for the rockery. (w). 35 cents each.

Liatris Pycnostachya (Blazing Star or Kansas Gay Feather)—(Button Snake Root)—Grass-like foliage and tall spikes of rich purple flowers. Unusual and attractive. Excellent for cut flowers. 5 ft. August and September. Ordinary soil. Should not be planted deep. (c).

Liatris Scariosa—Clear purple flowers on 3½ ft. spikes in August. Another valuable cut flower. (c).

LILIES—HARDY GARDEN VARIETIES

No garden is complete without its lilies. Those listed below are some of the hardiest and most easily grown. By following a few cultural hints they should be successfully grown in any garden. Many are easily forced and good for cutting.

Auratum (Gold Banded Lily of Japan)—One of the handsomest but unfortunately is liable to be of short duration here. Its large fragrant blooms are white spotted brown with a golden yellow band running through each petal. Usually arrives from Japan with the Speciosum varieties too late for fall planting. Should be planted in early spring. Cover at least 6 in. deep, placing some sand and peat in the bottom of the trench. Well-drained soil 4 ft. August and September. 40 cents each; \$4.00 per doz.

Candidum (Madonna or St. Josephs Lily) (Ascension Lily)—This popular garden variety has many common names. Large fragrant pure white trumpet-shaped flowers in July. Best planted 4 in. deep in fall and left undisturbed. 3 ft. 35 cents each.

***Elegans Thunbergianum**—A dwarf variety suitable for the rockery. Orange trumpet-shaped blossoms in July. Of easy culture. 18 in. 35 cents each.

Henryii (Yellow Speciosum)—A Chinese variety, orange yellow blossoms resembling the Speciosums in form. August and September. 4 ft. Of easy culture. 50 cents each.

Pardalinum (Leopard Lily)—A beautiful variety from California. Reflexed flowers bright yellow at base, outer portion bright scarlet spotted brownish purple. 3 to 4 ft. July. A very pretty variety. 35 cents each.

Regale (The Regal Lily)—A wonderful lily of easy culture in well-drained soil. Large white trumpet-shaped blossoms, shaded pink on the outside and lined with gold. Has a very sweet penetrating odor. Sometimes grows 6 ft. high with a dozen buds on a stalk. Plant 5 in. deep. 35 cents each.

Speciosum Magnificum—A variety of Rubrum being larger and having more color than that variety. 40 cents each.

Speciosum Rubrum—One of the most beautiful and attractive lilies. Reflexed petals white with crimson markings and darker spots. 40 cents each.

Superbum (American Turks Cap Lily)—A hardy native lily of easy culture, enjoys moist soil. Bright orange with dark spots. July. 5 ft.

***Tenuifolium (Coral Lily)**—One of the most interesting little lilies in the list. Recurved bright scarlet flowers in early June. 12 to 18 in.

Tigrinum Splendens (Tiger Lily)—Orange red spotted darker. A pretty lily of easiest culture. 4 ft.

***Linaria Cymbalaria (Toad Flax) (Kenilworth Ivy)**—A neat trailing plant, attractive foliage and lavender blue flowers all summer. Light well-drained soil. (w).

***Linum (Flax) Flavum (Campanulatum)**—A fine variety producing transparent yellow blossoms. 9 in. June to August. Ordinary soil.

***Linum Perenne**—Delicate pale blue flowers on slender stems. These last only a day but are abundantly produced in succession. 2 ft.

***Lithospermum**—A group of handsome dwarf shrubby plants, very satisfactory for the rockery. Give them a peaty soil well-drained, in sun.

***Lithospermum Prostratum, Heavenly Blue**—Spreading mats of dark green, large sky blue flowers off and on all summer. 4 in. One

of the handsomest blue plants for the rockery. Easier to grow than most gentians. \$1.00 each.

Lobelia Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower) (Indian Paint Brush)—A native swamp plant that succeeds in rich moist garden soil. Tall spikes of most brilliant scarlet. 4 ft. August.

Lobelia Siphilitica—Similar to the preceding in habit but not quite so tall, and blue flowers streaked white.

***Lotus Corniculatus flpl. (Baby's Slippers) (Wonder Plant)**—Double yellow pea-shaped flowers all summer. Ordinary well-drained soil in sun. An excellent ground cover. (w). 35 cents each.

Lychnis (Campion) (Catchfly)—

***Alpina**—Deep rose. Dry soil in sun. 4 in. May. (w).

Chaicedonica (Maltese Cross) (Jerusalem Cross) (Scarlet Lightning)—Bright scarlet in heads, 2 to 3 ft. June to August.

***Haageana**—Orange red flowers of very large size. Color varies some. Very showy. 12 in. June to August.

***Viscaria Flore Plena**—Brilliant red. An attractive double variety. Good for cutting. June and July. 10 in. (c). 35 cents each.

***Viscaria Splendens (German Catchfly)**—A single variety of the above.

Lupinus Polyphyllus—Require rich moist soil. Produce tall spikes of blossoms, pea-shaped, blue, white, and rose separate. 3 ft. June to September.

Lupinus Polyphyllus Sunshine—A new golden yellow variety of great beauty. 35 cents each.

***Lysimachia Numularia (Creeping Jenny) (Creeping Charley) (Money Wort)**—A fine carpeting plant for shade with persistent foliage and large yellow flowers in summer. Fine for hanging baskets or urns.

Lythrum Superbum Roseum (Purple Loosestrife)—Tall spikes of rosy purple flowers. Prefers wet soil. A showy border plant. 4 ft. (c). July and August.

***Malvastrum Coccineum**—A rare western shrubby Alpine mallow forming grey mats in dry sunny places. Flowers rather large bright scarlet, very showy. 35 cents each.

***Matricaria Golden Ball**—A dwarf double yellow form. 12 in. (c).

***Mazus Reptans (Rugosa)**—A wonderful ground cover and also an excellent rock plant. Well-drained soil in light shade. Flowers lilac with white lip in May to August. 4 in.

***Meconopsis Bayleyei (Blue Poppy)**—An Asiatic variety producing brilliant sky blue poppies with orange anthers. Plant in part shade. 12 in. June. 75 cents each.

***Meconopsis Cambrica (Welsh Poppy)**—Requires leaf mold soil and part shade. Orange yellow poppies in May and June. 12 in. 35 cents each.

***Mertensia Virginica (Virginia Blue Bells) (Virginia Cowslip)**—A native plant, brilliant blue flowers in early spring. Foliage dies down after blooming season. Likes a shady place. 1 ft.

Monarda Didyma (Bergamot) (Bee Balm) (Cambridge Scarlet) (Horse Mint) (Oswego Tea)—Aromatic foliage, brilliant scarlet flowers in July and August. 3 ft. (c).

Monarda Didyma Rosea—A rose colored form of the preceding.

***Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not)**—A well known and popular plant blooming in spring. Like a shaded moist situation. Make excellent ground covers.

***Myosotis Palustris Semperflorens**—Bright blue flowers with yellow eye. A free and continuous bloomer.

***Myosotis Palustris Rosea**—An attractive pink flowering form of the above.

***Nepeta Mussini (Ground Ivy)**—A dwarf compact plant, producing a mass of lavender blue flowers all summer. 1 ft. Aromatic grey foliage, hot dry place. (w).

***Nierembergia Rivularis (Cup Flower)**—Large cup shaped white flowers all summer. Makes a dense carpet. 4 in. Well drained moist soil and part shade. Should be protected in cold climates and planted in spring only.

Oenothera (Evening Primrose) (Sundrops)—Well drained soil in sun.

***Missouriensis (Syn. Macrocarpa)**—A dwarf plant producing large yellow blossoms, too large for the plant all summer.

Speciosa—Very large pure white flowers. 1½ ft.

Youngi—Large glossy leaves, lemon yellow flowers. 18 in.

***Omphalodes (Venus Navelwort) (Blue Eyed Mary)**—Beautiful dwarf creeping plants related to the Forget-Me-Nots. They require light shade and well drained loamy or peaty soil. Real gems for the rock garden.

Verna (Creeping Forget-Me-Not)—A dwarf spreading plant, large cordate foliage. Azure blue flowers in April. 35 cents each.

Papaver—No garden is complete without the delicate and brilliant colored hardy poppies. The alpines have attractive foliage and are excellent for the rockery. The Iceland poppies are also excellent for the rockery and bloom continuously except during the hot dry weather. See varieties on next page.

***Alpinus**—Plant resembles the Iceland poppies but is smaller, and more delicate. Flowers fringed. 8 in. Best transplanted when small. Colors separate. Orange, rose, white or yellow. Poor limestone soil.

***Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)**—A tufted plant having finely divided leaves. Blooms are continuously and freely produced on tall naked stems. Colors separate, orange, white or yellow. 12 in. (c).

Orientale (Oriental Poppy)—Extremely large orange scarlet blooms, each petal having a dark blotch at its base. One of the showiest of hardy plants. Best left undisturbed. 3 ft. May and June. Best planted in fall when dormant or just after starting into growth. Spring planting is seldom successful. If cut early in morning just as the buds are ready to open, they keep well in water.

The following varieties are gorgeous. These are grown from cuttings and are true to description. Seeds reproduce only a mixture of more or less inferior varieties.

Enfield Beauty—Late flowering. Beautiful salmon, maroon base. 75 cents each.

Flanders—Deep crimson, almost oxblood red. 35 cents each.

Crossfurst—Deep crimson, black spot at base of petal. 35 cents each.

Joyce—A new variety of merit, cerise and old-rose. May-June. 35 cents each.

Lulu A. Neely—Clear red, unsurpassed by any other variety. Flowers are large and freely produced. 50 cents each.

Mahony—Crimson maroon, the darkest variety. 50 cents each.

Mrs. Perry—Orange Apricot. 35 cents each.

Olympica—Brilliant scarlet. Opens double, but black stamens appear as flower develops. 35 cents each.

Perrys White—Satiny white, black blotches conspicuous. 50 cents each.

Princess Victoria Louise—Delicate salmon pink. 35 cents each.

Wurtembergia—One of the very largest, flowers often 11 inches in diameter, cerise scarlet with black blotch. 75 cents each.

Pachysandra Terminalis (Japan Spurge)—An evergreen ground cover having rich glossy green foliage. Excellent under evergreen trees or dense shade. Also in sunny borders. Plant 3 inches apart.

Pentstemon Barbatus Torreyi (Beard Tongue)—Spikes of bright scarlet flowers. Very attractive in the hardy border. June and July. 3 ft. (c).

***Pentstemon Barrettae**—A dwarf evergreen spreading plant. Grey-green leaves and lilac purple flowers in short spikes. May to September. 10 in. Very choice. 35 cents each.

Pentstemon Digitalis—Spikes of white foxglove like blossoms. 3 ft.

***Pentstemon Gordoni Splendens**—Another pretty blue variety blooming in July. Bright metallic blue. Occasionally pink. 12 in.

***Pentstemon heterophyllus Purdyi (California Blue Bedder)**—Named in honor of Carl Purdy. A shrubby plant 5 to 8 inches high which produces great quantities of blue to pinkish lavender flowers of real beauty all summer. (w). 35 cents each.

***Pentstemon Rupicola**—Silvery evergreen foliage and large bright red flowers, dwarf compact habit. A rare and beautiful dwarf shrub. 4 in. May. 50 cents each.

PHLOX SPECIES

***Amoena**—Forms an attractive mat completely covered with bright pink flowers in early spring. 4 in.

***Divaricata Canadensis (Blue Phlox)**—Large fragrant lavender flowers, very early in spring. Very desirable. 10 in.

***Divaricata Laphami**—Purplish blue flowers nearly all summer. Stronger than preceding. 35 cents each.

***Subulata (Moss Pink) (Mountain Pink)**—Attractive moss like evergreen foliage, forms a thick mat completely covered with bright colored flowers in early spring. 6 in. A hot dry place. (w).

***Subulata Alba**—A pure white variety.

***Subulata Lilacina**—Light Lilac.

***Subulata Rosea**—Bright rose pink.

***Subulata Vivid**—Bright pink with a fiery red eye. Not as strong growing as rosea but extremely free flowering. 35 cents each.

PHLOX DECUSSATA (Hardy Phlox)

These are well known and justly popular hardy border plants. Very showy with their panicles of brilliantly colored flowers in late summer, remaining in bloom for a long time. The varieties listed below, represent a wide range of color and will prove satisfactory.

Antonin Mercie—A beautiful lilac blue, large floret, very free, medium height.

B. Compte—Rich satiny amaranth. A tall very showy variety, rather late.

Beacon—A choice bright cherry red variety. Medium height.

Ethel Pritchard—A very showy variety described as a French mauve. Medium tall.

Gen. Von Heutz—Reddish salmon, white center. A distinct and beautiful variety.

Kathleen—Deep salmon pink, with darker center. Individual florets very large; new. 35 cents each.

La Vague—Mauve pink with a red eye. Very reliable.

Miss Lingard—Very early, belonging to the suffruticosa type. Has attractive glossy green foliage and a long flowering period. One of the best for cutting. White with faint pink eye. (c).

Mrs. Jenkins—A very satisfactory pure white variety. Very free. Medium height.

Pantheon—Salmon rose. Very large florets. Good pink variety.

Rhinelander—A beautiful salmon pink with deeper eye. Medium height.

R. P. Struthers—Bright rosy red with deeper red eye. A healthy grower and free bloomer.

Rijnstrom—Deep rose pink, very free bloomer. Much like pantheon in color.

Thor—Deep salmon pink overlaid scarlet, deeper colored eye. A very popular variety.

Von Hockburg—Dark crimson. Very large. One of the finest.

W. C. Egan—Soft lilac pink, one of the best light colored varieties.

Widar—Reddish violet, large white eye. Very attractive.

Physalis Franchetti (Chinese Lantern Plant) (Winter Cherry)—

Flowers yellow inconspicuous. Attractive dense foliage, large orange scarlet fruits lasting all winter when cut. Ordinary soil.

Physostegia Virginica (False Dragonhead) (American Heather)—

Long spikes of tubular delicate pink flowers during July and August. 3 ft. Ordinary soil. (c).

***Physostegia Vivid**—Larger flowers rose and later flowering than preceding. Not quite so tall. Choice cut flower. (c).

***Phytheuma Scheuchzeri**—Heads of violet blue, May to July. 10 in. Leafmold and sand. 35 cents each.

Platycodon Grandiflora (Balloon Flower)—Large showy blue balloon shaped buds opening into large blue bell shaped flowers. Very interesting. June to October. 15 in. Ordinary soil.

Platycodon Grandiflora Alba—A white or light blue flowering form of the above.

***Platycodon Mariesii**—A beautiful dwarf form of the above. 10 in.

***Mariesii Alba**—A light blue or white form.

***Plumbago Larpentae (Leadwort)**—A dwarf spreading plant, attractive green foliage, shaded bronze, deep blue flowers in fall. 6 in. Well drained rich soil. Late to appear above ground in spring.

***Polemonium Coeruleum (Jacobs Ladder)**—Sky blue flowers on tall stems. Attractive fern-like foliage. 15 in. June and July. Ordinary soil.

***Reptans (Greek Valerian)**—Attractive blue flowers. April to June. 10 in.

***Portulaca Double Mixed**—Annual in duration, but such a choice rock plant that it cannot be omitted. Quickly forms a thick mat of fleshy foliage completely covered with large rose like blossoms all summer, from the best imported seed, but will not produce 100% double blossoms. A wide range of colors in mixture. Ready about June 1st. 50 cents dozen.

***Potentilla Napalensis Miss Wilmot**—Very attractive salmon pink flowers, darker center. 15 in.

***Primula (Hardy Primrose)**—Splendid plants for the rockery. Most of them preferring rich moist soil and a little shade.

***Auricula Alpina**—A gem for the rock garden. Forms rosettes of attractive smooth light green foliage, heads of very fragrant flowers of various colors with yellow centers. April and May. 6 in. 35 cents each.

***Corthusoides**—A siberian species having attractive rosettes of crinkled leaves. Flowers deep rose nearly all summer. Well drained soil in sun. 10 in. 35 cents each.

***Denticulata Rosea**—A rose colored form in round heads in April. 35 cents each.

***Veris (Polyanthus)**—Hardy and of easy culture. A wide range of colors in early spring. 6 in.

***Vulgaris (The English Primrose or Cowslip)**—Pale yellow. 6 in. 35 cents each.

***Pulmonaria Augustifolia Azurea (Lungwort)**—Lovely blue flowers very early in spring. Flowers resemble mertensia, but is not quite so tall and foliage is rough and persistent, deep green. A very rare and unusual plant. 35 cents each.

***Saccharata Maculata**—Similar to the above but leaves are spotted white. A choice plant. Rare. 35 cents each.

Pyrethrum Roseum (Painted Daisy) (Persian Daisy)—Of easy culture in any soil, flowering profusely in early summer and less freely in late summer and fall. Finely divided attractive foliage. Finest single and double mixed. 2 ft. (c).

***Pyrethrum Tchihatchewi**—Dense deep green foliage flat on the ground, white daisies on 6 in. stems. May to August. One of the best ground covers for dry exposed places.

***Ramondia Pyrenaica**—Rosettes of dark green leaves. Large lilac blue flowers with golden yellow centers in May. Leaf mold soil in shade. Constant moisture. 4 in. \$1.00 each.

***Ranunculus Repens Flpl. (Buttercup)**—Double bright golden yellow flowers in May. Profuse bloomer., glossy foliage. 6 in. Likes a moist soil.

***Rosa Rouletti**—A marvel from the Swiss mountains, not more than four inches tall and covered with bright rose flowers from April to November. Rare. \$1.25 each.

***Rosa Spithamea**—One of the dwarfest of all roses and a most excellent variety for the rock garden. Not over 6 inches high. Large bright pink flowers. 75 cents each.

Rudebekia Lacinata (Pl. (Golden Glow) (Cone Flower)—Full double golden yellow flowers on 6 ft. stalks in August. Very popular. Any soil. (c).

Rudebekia Newmanni (The Perennial Black Eyed Susan)—Large orange yellow daisy like flowers with dark brown or purple cone all summer. 3 ft. Fine for cutting. (c).

Rudebekia Purpurea (Echinacea Purpurea) (Purple Cone Flower)—A peculiar attractive plant with large reddish purple flowers with brown centers. Good cut flower. 3 ft. Late summer. (c).

***Sagina Subulata** (Spergula) (Pearlwort)—Green mossy cushions, small white flowers in May and June. 1 in.

Salvia Azurea (Blue Sage)—Bright sky blue flowers in late summer. Profuse bloomer. 3 ft. Good border plant. Loam soil. (c).

Salvia Pitcheri—Bright gentian blue. Similar in habit to Azurea. (c).

***Sanguinaria Canadensis** (Bloodroot)—Its thick roots bleed when injured, hence its name. Large white flowers in May. 6 in. A native woods plant, moist soil and shade.

***Santolina Incana** (Lavender Cotton) (Ground Cypress)—Flowers yellow, dwarf evergreen aromatic grey foliage. 1 ft. Well drained soil.

***Saponaria Ocyoides Splendens** (Soapwort)—A dwarf trailing plant, makes a thick mat literally covered with pink blossoms. May to July. Ordinary soil. (w).

***Satureya Stenophylla** (Savory)—A dense aromatic shrub. Flowers white, in August and September. 6 in. 35 cents each.

***Saxifraga Aizoon**—Small rosettes of silvery encrusted foliage, white flowers in early spring. All the encrusted Saxifrages want a little lime, and appear to be best in light shade. 35 cents each.

***Saxifraga Aizoon Rosea**—A handsome rose colored form of the above. 50 cents each.

***Saxifraga Lagraveana**—Waxy white flowers. Pretty rosettes of small encrusted leaves. 50 cents each.

***Saxifraga Apiculata**—Green rosettes, flowers yellow. Give it rich limestone soil and shade. Cushion type. 50 cents each.

***Saxifraga Cordifolia** (Rock Foil)—Forms masses of large deep green leaves which are very attractive at all times. Flowers pink in short spikes or clusters very early in the spring. 12 in. Grows in any soil, sun or shade. 35 cents each.

***Saxifraga Decipiens** (Crimson Moss)—White flowers in May and June, forms a low mound of mossy foliage, which turns bright red in winter, prefers some shade. Well drained soil. 35 cents each.

***Saxifraga Decipiens Rosea**—A very pretty rose colored form of the preceding. 50 cents each.

***Saxifraga Elizabethei**—Attractive grey-green cushions. Flowers yellow. April. Same culture as Apiculata. 50 cents each.

***Saxifraga Ligulata Leichtlini**—Rosettes of large evergreen leaves, red flowers on 2 ft. stems. Early spring. 35 cents each.

***Saxifraga McNabiana**—Forms a grey green rosette of encrusted foliage. Flowers white dotted pink. 12 in. Well drained soil, light shade. 35 cents each.

***Saxifraga Umbrosa** (London Pride)—Spikes of light rose flowers in May and June on 15 in. stems. Foliage green. Give them well drained moist soil in shade. 35 cents each.

Scabiosa Caucasica (Pincushion Flower) (Blue Bonnet) (Morning Bride)—An attractive soft blue, a good border plant, excellent for cutting. 18 in. June to September. Good garden soil. (c).

***Scutellaria Baicalensis** (Skull Cap)—Clear blue snapdragon like flowers. 12 in. June to August. Good soil in sun. (w).

SEDUMS—STONECROP

Sedum (Stone Crop)—The dwarf varieties are excellent for hot dry positions in the rockery. Like a little lime in soil.

***Acre** (Golden Moss) (Wall Pepper)—Foliage green moss-like flowers yellow. 4 in. June to September. (w). (s).

***Album**—Dwarf spreading plant, thick waxy leaves, white flowers. June to August. (w). (s).

***Anacampseros**—Bluish white. Broad thick leaves, blue green. May to August. A very desirable variety. 6 in.

***Dasyphyllum**—The best bluish grey mossy sedum, very small, covered in summer with small bluish flowers. 2 in. (w).

***Divergens**—A native of the Rockies, small bead like leaves, red tinted on red stems, yellow flower. August. 4 in. A good variety.

***Glaucum**—Silvery grey foliage, very small compact growth. (w). June to September. White.

***Kamtschaticum**—Creeping habit, green foliage. Attractive orange yellow flowers. 6 in. August to September. Deciduous.

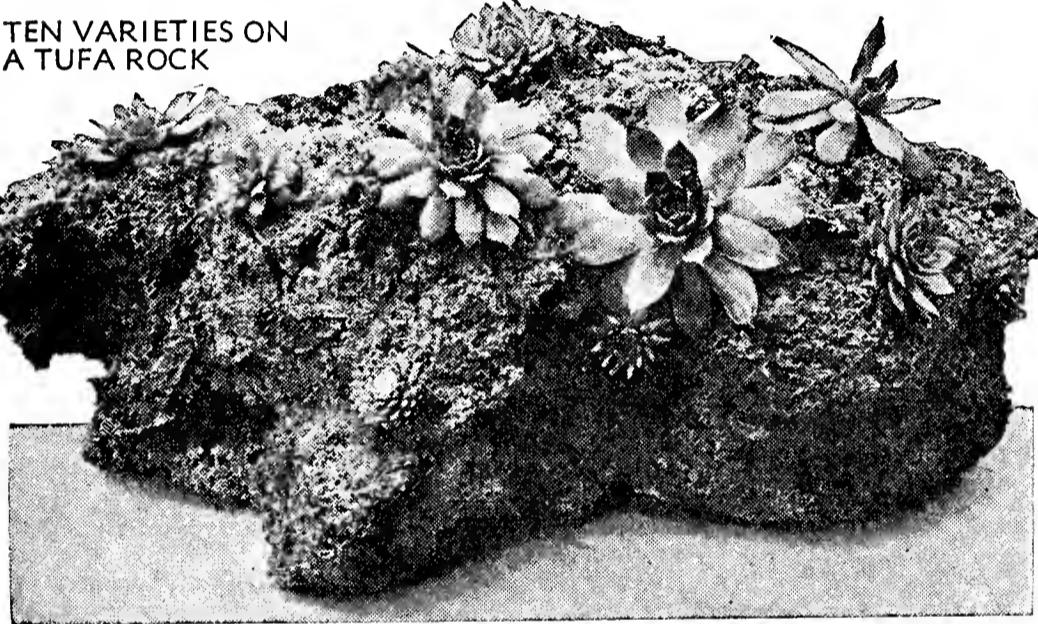
***Kamtschaticum Variegata**—A variegated form of the above. 35 cents each.

***Lydium**—Pink flowers. Dwarf spreading variety, bronzy green foliage. Very attractive. 4 in. (w). July to September.

SEDUMS—Continued

- ***Murale (Pink Sea Foam)**—White flowers with pink centers. Purplish foliage resembling album in character to which it is related. Creeping in character.
- ***Nevi**—Attractive rosettes of greyish flat leaves, flowers white. May to July, 4 in. Another choice variety.
- ***Nicaence**—A very attractive upright variety, glaucus foliage clear yellow flowers, May to July. 10 in.
- ***Obtusatum**—Attractive emerald green foliage shaded bronze. Bright clear yellow flowers in July. 3 in. One of the best.
- ***Pruniatum Forsterianum**—A trailing variety, blue grey foliage taking on autumn colors. Flowers golden yellow, in July. 3 in.
- ***reflexum Cristatum (Rupestre)**—An interesting variety in which the stems are thickened and flattened like a cockscomb. Flowers yellow. 4 in.
- ***Sarmentosum**—A choice dwarf spreading variety. Flowers yellow, rapid growth. (w). June and July.
- ***Seiboldi**—An erect growing variety, pretty rose colored flowers in immense heads in fall. Broad gray green leaves edged rosy red. 12 in.
- Spectabile Brilliant**—A bright red form of the spectabile.
- ***Spurium Coccineum**—A dwarf variety with thick fleshy leaves. Rosy crimson, July and August. 6 in.
- ***Ternatum**—A spreading variety enduring more shade than most varieties, white flowers in May. 5 in. A good ground cover.

SEMPERVIVUMS—HEN-AND-CHICKENS

TEN VARIETIES ON
A TUFa ROCK

Most attractive hardy plants for the rock garden or rock wall. The rosette-like thick leaves are fleshy and pointed. The small clumps slowly spread, filling pockets and rock crevices. Transplanting may be done at any time of the year. After flowering the mother rosette disappears but its place is taken by numerous young plants which may be separated and planted elsewhere. The flowers are borne in small panicles on short, fleshy stems, generally during June and July. Some of the blossoms are unusually attractive, but the plants are prized for their attractive rosettes of Hen-and-Chickens which attain a height of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 3 inches according to variety. All the following varieties are hardy and can be planted at any time.

- ***Arachnoideum (Cobweb Houseleek)**—Small rosettes, tip of leaves connected with silvery threads simulating a cobweb in the rosette. Flowers bright red in panicles 6 in. tall.
- ***Sempervivum arachnoideum minus (Small Spiderweb Houseleek)**. A dainty and much smaller sort than the above. Rosettes seldom over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, becoming tightly surrounded with numerous tiny white-webbed chicks. The best variety for small cavities in rocks. 3 for 30 cents.
- ***Arachnoideum Rubrum**—Medium sized webby rosettes, deep pink flowers.
- ***Arenarium**—Forms cushions of very small brownish green rosettes. 3 for 25 cents. \$8.00 per 100.
- ***Assimile**—Pale green medium sized rosettes tipped brown. Flowers rose. 3 for 50 cents. \$12.00 for 100.
- ***Atroviolaceum**—A rare and highly prized variety. Large deep purple red rosettes. Slightly webbed. 50 cents each.
- ***Brauni**—Greenish brown rosettes tipped brownish red. Large rosettes flowers red. Distinct.
- ***Cantalicum** (listed previously as Calcareum by error). Large blue rosettes tipped red.
- ***Cornutum**—Small rosettes of slender thick leaves.
- ***Doehliani**—Small or medium rosettes. Green, slightly webbed. Very neat. 3 for 35 cents. \$10.00 per 100.
- ***Fauconetti**—Small webbed rosettes. A very popular variety.

- ***Fimbriatum (Fringed Houseleek)**—Flattened rosettes, 1 in. in diameter, leaves tipped with a tuft of hairs. 3 for 35 cents. \$10.00 per 100.
- ***Funki**—Medium sized brownish rosettes tipped emerald green. Flowers reddish purple.
- ***Glaucum**—Glaucous leaves tipped brown. Rosettes large, flowers red.
- ***Globiferum (Globe bearing Houseleek)**—Rosettes of short scale like leaves, new rosettes appear on the old one. 3 for 25 cents.
- ***Juratense**—Medium sized compact rosettes, green tipped red.
- ***Laggeri**—Very near to *Arachnoideum*, larger rosettes. 3 for 35 cents. \$10.00 per 100.
- ***Lowns No. 60**—Suffused red. Large rosettes. Very fine. 40 cents each.
- ***La Harpei**—Large rosettes of satiny leaves tinged red. 35 cents each.
- ***Montanum**—Small dull green, offsets on long leafy stems. Flowers red. An unusual and attractive variety.
- ***Pittoni**—Large rosettes 2 to 4 in. Leaves narrow erect, light green one sided rosette. Long white hairs give it an arachnoid appearance. Distinct. Slow to multiply. 50 cents each.
- ***Pyrenaicum**—A very densely, leafy rosette 2 to 4 in. across, light green, tipped bright red, a very handsome variety. 35 cents each.
- ***Rubicundum**—Large rosettes, shaded red purple giving a rose color effect. An unusual variety, in great demand.
- ***Rubicundum Hybridum**—A very attractive variety, rosettes 3 to 4 inches in diameter. From base of leaf to outer third deep red while tip and margins are bright green. 50 cents each.
- ***Soboliferum**—Rosettes of short crowded scale like leaves. Outer leaves tinted reddish brown. Flowers yellow. 3 for 25 cents.
- ***Tectorum (Roof Houseleek)**—Large rosettes, 4 or 5 in. in diameter, leaves long and thick. Flowers red on stems about 1 ft. high. 3 for 25 cents. \$6.00 per 100.
- ***Triste**—Large rosettes of deep green tinted brown.
- ***No. 601**—We have been unable to properly identify this and the following varieties but they are some of the most highly colored varieties we have seen. This makes 7 in. rosettes of sharp pointed long narrow leaves. Brilliant red in winter. Very rare. 75 cents each.
- ***No. 801**—A very pretty 4 in. rosette. Short, blunt leaves, glossy deep green, tipped dark red, and red at the center. 50 cents each.
- ***No. 808**—Leaves dark green, tipped purple and overlaid pink. 4 in. crowns. 35 cents each.

- ***Silene acaulis (Moss Campion)**—A moss-like tufted plant. Reddish purple flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Light shade. April and May. 2 in. (w). 35 cents each.
- ***Silene Alprestris**—White flowers May to August. 4 in. Fine rock plant.
- ***Silene Saxifraga**—Flowers white in great profusion, dense mossy growth. 6 in. All summer.
- ***Silene Schaffta (Autumn Catchfly)**—Rose pink flowers continuously in late summer and fall. 6 in. (w).
- ***Sisyrinchium Angustifolium (Rush Lily) (Satin Flower) (Blue Eyed Grass) (Grass Widow)**—Violet blue, May to September. 12 in. Foliage grass like.
- Spirea (Astilbe) (Meadow Sweet)**—
- ***Filipendula Dropwort**—Forms an attractive rosette of fernlike evergreen foliage. Flowers creamy white. June and July. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Well drained moist soil.
- ***Filipendula Pl. (Double Dropwort)**—Similar to the above but not so tall and vigorous. Pretty double flowers. 1 ft. 35 cents each.
- Japonica Gladstone**—A fine white variety, excellent for forcing in pots or cutting. Immense trusses of snow white flowers. 18 in. June and July. (c). 35 cents each.
- Japonica Queen Alexandra**—Beautiful feathery spikes of light pink flowers. A choice variety for forcing in pots. 18 in. (c). 35 cents each.
- Ulmaria Pl. (Double Meadow Sweet)**—Handsome spikes of double creamy white flowers. 3 ft. (c).
- ***Stachys Lanata (Woundwort) (Lambs Ears)**—Dwarf wooly foliage, silvery grey in color. Flowers purple, not especially attractive. 6 in. Any soil.
- ***Statice Latifolia (Great Sea Lavender)**—Large finely divided heads of pretty lavender blue flowers which are very small, and retain their beauty for a long time when cut and dried. Forms attractive rosettes of leathery green leaves. 15 in. July and August.
- ***Stokesia Cyanea (Stokes Aster) (Cornflower Aster)**—Very large lavender blue centaurea-like blossoms all summer. 18 in. Good moist soil.
- ***Synthyris Reniformis (Stellata) (Kitten Tails)**—Native to our western states. Slender spikes of pale violet flowers in April. 6 in. Rich soil, light shade. 35 cents each.
- ***Teucrium Chamaedrys (Germander)**—Deep rose flower spikes from July to September. (Glossy evergreen foliage. Ordinary well drained soil in sun. (w). 35 cents each.

***Thalictrum Adiantifolium (Meadow Rue)**—Small white flowers in June. Beautiful foliage like that of the maidenhair fern. 2 ft. Moist soil, prefers light shade.

Thalictrum Dipterocarpum—Flowers a beautiful lilac mauve in sprays in August and September. Valuable for cutting. 4 ft. Give light protection in cold climates. Plant in spring only. 35 cents each. (c).

***Thymus Serpyllum Album (White Thyme)**—Makes a white mat. Poor soil in sun. June and July. (w).

***Thymus Serpyllum (Mountain Thyme)**—A dense mat of deep green foliage, deep blue flowers. 4 in. (w).

***Thymus Serpylum Coccineum (Crimson Thyme)**—A red flowering form of the above. (w).

***Thymus Serpyllum Lanuginosa (Wooly Thyme)**—A wooly grey foliaged form. (w).

***Thymus Citriodorus (Lemon Thyme)**—Forms a dense mat of golden green foliage. Flowers a deep blue. 4 in. (w).

***Thymus Herba Barona**—A very aromatic prostrate thyme having the fragrance of caraway. June and July. Rare. 35 cents each.

***Thymus Vulgaris (Common Thyme)**—Evergreen ornamental foliage, lilac flowers. 6 in. Used for flavoring.

***Tierella Cordifolia (Mitrewort) (Foam Flower)**—Short spikes of creamy white star shaped flowers in May. 10 in. Partial shade.

***Tigridia Pavonia (Mexican Flame Flower) (Shell Flower)**—Large orange yellow cup shaped flowers, attractively marked with dark spots. Flowers last longer in light shade. Treat bulbs like gladiolus, but protect them from mice when in storage. 15 in. \$1.00 per dozen.

Tradescantia Virginica (Spiderwort) (Flower-of-a-Day)—An old time favorite. Blue flowers all summer. 2 ft. Moist soil.

***Trillium Grandiflorum (Wake Robin) (Wood Lily)**—Large pure white lily like flowers in May. Likes a shady place. 12 in. Plant bulbs in Fall.

Tritoma Pfitzeri (Red Hot Poker) (Torch Lily) (Flame Flower)—Small tubular flowers thickly set on tall naked stems, from August to late fall. 3½ ft. Requires some winter protection and should be planted in spring only. 35 cents each. (c).

Trollius Europeus (Globe Flower)—Large orange yellow buttercup like flowers continuously from spring until fall. Likes a moist place in partial shade. 15 in. 35 cents each. (c).

Trollius Orange Globe—A pretty orange colored form of the above. 50 cents each. (c).

***Tunica Saxifraga (Coat Flower)**—Pretty light pink flowers all summer. A very neat little tufted plant. 4 in. Any well drained soil.

***Tunica Saxifraga Fl. Pl.**—A handsome double flowering form of the above. 35 cents each.

Valeriana Coccinea (Valerian)—Old rose in large heads. 2 ft. Fine landscape species. June to October. Ordinary moist soil. (c).

Valeriana Officinalis (Hardy Garden Heliotrope)—White tinted rose in heads on straight stems. Strong delicious heliotrope fragrance. 3½ ft. Any good soil.

***Verbena Venosa**—Deep purple flowers, grey foliage. June to October. 18 in. Tuberous rooted. Ordinary soil. 35 cents each.

Veronica (Speedwell)—This species includes some very attractive blue flowering plants for the hardy garden or rockery. Well drained soil in sun.

Amethystina—Deep blue flower spikes in May and June. 15 in. Ordinary soil.

***Filiformis**—Deep green evergreen foliage, flat on the ground. Light blue flowers. April and May. One of the very best ground covers. Ordinary well drained soil.

***Incana**—Deep blue flowers in spikes. Foliage silvery white. 12 in. July and August. A very interesting and attractive plant. (w).

Longifolia Subsessilis (Bluebird Flower)—Spikes of small flowers of a beautiful shade of blue. 2 ft. July to September. A most attractive plant. Good for cutting. (c).

***Pectinata**—Forms a grey wooly mat of foliage; flowers bright rosy purple. 1 in. May. 35 cents each.

***Prostrata**—A prostrate variety. Beautiful clear blue. 5 in.

***Repens**—Makes a dense mat of deep green, covered with light blue flowers in May and June. 1 in. Evergreen. Makes an attractive ground cover. (s).

***Rupestrис Nana**—Bright blue flowers in June. Makes a fine deep green mat of foliage. 35 cents each.

***Rupestrис Rosea**—A violet rose colored form of the above. 35 cents each.

Spicata—Violet blue in upright spikes. 1½ ft. June and July.

***Trehani**—Similar in type to Rupestrис but foliage is a beautiful greenish yellow color. June. 35 cents each.

***Vinca Minor (Myrtle) (Periwinkle)**—A well known evergreen trailer used for carpeting the ground in shade where few other plants will grow.

***Viola Cornuta (Tufted Pansies)**—If kept from ripening seeds, these plants will bloom continuously all summer. Prefer a little shade and rich soil.

***Viola Cornuta Apricot, Suttons**—Rich apricot yellow, shaded salmon. Very showy.

***Viola Cornuta Aurea**—Rich golden yellow, large.

- ***Viola Cornuta Gracilis, Lord Nelson**—A fine variety, bright violet flowers on long stems.
- ***Viola Cornuta Jersey Gem**—Pure rich violet. A very free and continuous bloomer. Endures more sun than some. New.
- ***Viola Cornuta Jersey Gem White**—A white form of the above. New.
- ***Viola Cornuta White Perfection**—Large glistening white.
- ***Viola Odorata (Sweet Violets)**—The following are hardy in most sections. The fragrant flowers appear in early spring.
- ***Viola Odorata, Prince of Wales**—Rich deep purple.
- ***Viola Odorata Double Russian**—Produces double fragrant flowers very freely. The hardiest double variety. 35 cents each.
- ***Viola Pedata (Birds Foot Violet)**—Pale violet flowers. Finely divided foliage. Leaf mold soil.
- ***Viola Pedata Bicolor**—A very brilliant and attractive violet and white form of the latter. Very desirable.
- Yucca Filamentosa (Adams Needle) (Spanish Bayonette)**—A very striking and imposing plant. Creamy white, bell shaped flowers on tall stems in late summer.
- Yucca, Packers Variegated**—An unusually attractive variegated form of the above. 75 cents each.

PEONIES

Peonies should be planted from the beginning of September until the ground freezes. We begin digging early in September and can ship any time until the ground freezes. They prefer a heavy loam soil, although any good garden soil will give good results. It should be well drained and away from the shade of trees or buildings. The soil should be worked deep. Manure should either be incorporated in the soil some time before the roots are planted or used as a mulch during the winter and worked into the soil in the spring. It should not be allowed to come in contact with the roots at any time. The roots should be planted with the eyes two or three inches below the surface of the soil. They are hardy and free from insect attacks. Early planting is to be recommended, as it gives the plant a chance to get established before the ground freezes. Orders may be booked at any time for fall delivery. As the stock of some of the new and rare varieties is limited, early orders are advisable.

So far as possible, we send strong one-year plants; when this is impossible, we send divisions with three to five strong eyes which generally bloom the first year. Peonies do not come to their best until the third or fourth year, and some varieties do not bloom until the second or third year after planting. We grow our own roots and guarantee them true to name.

Abbreviations used for the introducer's name are: (And.), Anderson; (Cal.), Calot; (Cr.), Crousse; (Del.), Delache; (Des.), Dessert; (Gr.), Guerin; (Kel.), Kelway; (Lem.), Lemoine; (Miel.), Miellez; (Rich.), Richardson; (Ros.), Rosenfield; (Verd.), Verdier.

Albert Crousse (Cr. 1864)—Very large bomb, rose-white flecked Crimson. Fragrant and free, late. 35 cents each.

Avalanche (Cr. 1886)—Large, compact crown. Milk-white, center prominently flecked crimson. Fragrant and free. Late. 35 cents each.

Couronne D'Or (Cal. 1872)—Large, semi-rose type. Pure white with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals tipped carmine. One of the best. Late mid-season. 35 cents each.

Duchess De Nemours (Cal. 1856)—Medium size. Pure white crown, sulphur white collar, no flecks. Fragrant and very free. Early. Extra good. 35 cents each.

Edulis Superba (Lemoine 1824)—Large. Bright mauve pink. Very fragrant and free. Very early. One of the very best.

Felix Crousse (Cr. 1881)—Large globular bomb. Brilliant red. Fragrant and free. One of the best reds. Late mid-season. 35 cents each.

Festiva Maxima (Miel. 1851)—Very large, rose type. Pure white, center flecked crimson. Tall grower. Early.

Karl Rosenfeld (Ros. 1908)—Very large, compact, semi-rose type; dark crimson. Strong grower. One of the best reds. 50 cents each.

La France (Lem. 1901)—Very large, compact, rose-type. Uniform, light rose color. Strong grower. Fragrant and free bloomer. One of the finest. Late mid-season. \$2.00 each.

Le Cygne (Lem. 1907)—Very large, semi-rose type, petals incurved. Pure milk white, free bloomer, distinct and very beautiful. \$5.00 each.

Livingston (Cr. 1879)—Very large, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, tipped silver, central petals flecked carmine. Free. Extra, late. 50 cents each.

Louis Van Houtte (Cal. 1876)—Medium size, semi-rose type. Deep carmine rose, tipped silver. Very brilliant. Late. 35 cents each.

Mons. Jules Elie (Cr. 1888)—Very large bomb. Pale lilac-rose, collar lighter, shaded amber yellow at the base. Fragrant. Early. Extra. 75 cents each.

Mons. Martin Cahuzac (Des. 1899)—Medium size, semi-rose type. Very dark purple garnet with black reflex. The darkest peony in commerce. Very handsome. Free. Mid-season. \$1.00 each.

Officinalis Rubra Plena—Large, brilliant crimson. Very early. 75 cents each.

Pierre Dessert (D. & M. 1896)—Large, compact semi-rose type. Dark crimson-purple, tipped silver. One of the earliest dark reds. 50 cents each.

Solange (Lem. 1907)—Crown type, unusually large and full; outer petals lilac white, deepening toward center with salmon shading. Strong grower. Late. A very beautiful and distinct variety. \$2.00 each.

Therise (Des. 1904)—Very large rose type. Violet-rose shaded lilac-white in center. Strong grower, free bloomer. Very desirable. \$2.00 each.

Tourangelle (Des. 1910)—Very large, rose type; salmon shaded rose-white. Strong grower. Very attractive. \$2.50 each.

SINGLE PEONIES

Albiflora (Des. 1902)—Very large; white with a tuft of long, yellow stamens in center. Fragrant and very early. \$1.00 each.

Clio (Peterson 1901)—Very large, light pink. The best single pink. 75 cents each.

Mikado (Japan's Exhibit Chicago 1893)—Velvety-crimson guards enclose a filigree cushion of crimson petaloids edged and tipped gold, very attractive. \$1.50 each.

Defiance (Terry)—Bright, rich red. Very large and free. 50 cents each.

HARDY BULBS

Especially desirable for the rockery

***Brodiaea**—An attractive group of small bulbs producing masses of bloom and little foliage. At home in light sandy soil in sun or light shade. Native to the far west and dislike wet. Waxy flowers in shades of rose, pink and purple, spring and summer. Plant 4 in. deep in fall. Mixed colors. 80 cents per dozen. \$6.00 per 100.

***Calochortus (Mariposa or Butterfly Tulips)**—Very little foliage, flowers are white, yellow or lilac, with brilliantly colored blotches at the base of the petals and cup shape. They like rich porous well drained soil and like the preceding must have good drainage. Plant 3 in. deep in fall. They vary in height from 12-18 in. and bloom in June. Mixed colors. \$1.00 dozen. \$7.50 per 100.

***Chionodoxa Lucilliae (Glory of the Snow)**—Intensely brilliant Gentian blue marked white. Plant 4 in. deep and in sandy shady soil. Sun or light shade. 50 cents per dozen. \$3.75 per 100.

***Cholchicum Autumnale (Fall Crocus)**—(Meadow Saffron)—Broad lily like foliage in spring which completely dies away in July. In September and October their large crocus like flowers appear. Plant 6 in. deep in shade or part shade. Will flower out of the ground if dug when dormant. Best planted in July or August or in late fall after blooming. 40 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen.

***Eranthis Hyemalis (Winter Aconite)**—Yellow flowers on short stems a week or more before the crocus. Plant 3 in. deep in well drained soil in part shade. 50 cents per dozen.

***Frillaria Meleagris (Checkered Lily or Guinea Hen Flower)**—A native of Europe, producing bell shaped, pendent flowers on 8 in. stems in early spring. Plant 5 in. deep in moist soil and part shade. Mixed. 65 cents per dozen, \$4.75 per 100.

***Frillaria Recurva**—Brilliant, drooping orange red or scarlet bell shaped flowers somewhat resembling lilies. \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

***Muscaris Botryoides (Grape Hyacinths)**—Small bulbs blooming very early in spring. Blue flowers on upright stems resemble an inverted miniature bunch of grapes. Plant in fall. 35 cents dozen, \$2.50 per 100. There is also a good white form of this. \$1.00 per dozen, \$6.00 per 100.

***Scilla Siberica (Siberian Squills)**—Blooms before the crocus in early spring. Bright gentian blue, bell shaped flowers on 4 in. stems. Plant 4 in deep. 75 cents per dozen; \$4.75 per 100.

Tulip Species—Several varieties of these are very satisfactory in the rock garden.

***Tulip Clusiana (The Lady Tulip)**—Relatively small blossoms on 8 in. stems in early May. Outer petals are red, inner petals creamy white with purple base. Plant at least 6 in. deep in well drained soil. \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

***Tulip Greigi**—Also blossoms late in April or May. Flowers are vase shaped, and petals pointed, orange scarlet and yellow. Very showy. 9 in. tall. \$2.00 per dozen; \$16.00 per 100.

***Rosa Rouletti**—A rare small alpine rose. Small double deep pink roses are produced continuously all summer. Not over 6 in. tall. A very choice and desirable novelty. \$1.25 each.

***Rosa Spithamia**—Spreads to form a mat not over 5 in. high. Very large bright pink single flowers. Native in California and a choice rock garden plant. 75 cents each.

DWARF EVERGREENS AND SHRUBS

Suitable for the Rock Garden

- ***Acer Palmatum Atropurpureum (Blood Leaved Japanese Maple)**—Very attractive blood-red leaves, makes a medium sized shrub, grows very slowly. 10-15 in. \$1.50 each.
- ***Azalea Hinodigiri**—A very popular hardy evergreen variety. Brilliant scarlet, very free. Give Azalias a leaf mold soil and some shade. Early spring. 10-12 in. \$4.00 each.
- ***Azalea Mollis (Chinese Azalea)**—A hardy deciduous form. Mixed colors ranging from yellow to red. Flowers early before the leaves. 12 to 15 in. \$2.00 each.
- ***Buxus Suffruticosa**—Well known dwarf evergreen boxwood. Makes excellent formal specimens and dwarf evergreen edgings. 6-8 in. 30 cents each. \$25.00 per 100.
- ***Cotoneaster Horizontalis (Rock Spray)**—A dwarf trailing evergreen shrub, attractive shining scarlet berries in fall and winter. \$1.00 each. 15-18 in. spread.
- ***Daphne Cneorum (Garland Flower)**—A dwarf spreading evergreen shrub, clusters of rosy pink flowers in spring and again in late summer. Intensely fragrant. 7-10 in. \$1.00 each.
- ***Daphne Mezereum**—A large growing deciduous shrub. 2 ft. Flowers pink very early. 10-15 in. 75 cents each.
- ***Erica Vulgaris (Calluna) (Scotch Heather)**—Small evergreen foliage. Rosy lavender flowers. July and August. 1 ft. 50 cents each.
- ***Erica Vulgaris Humile**—A dwarf form, not over 8 in., flowers light pink. 50 cents each.

Dwarf Coniferous Evergreens—Suitable for the Rock Garden.

Juniperus Pfitzeriana—A very attractive low spreading type. Very popular. 1½ ft. to 2 ft. spread. \$2.00 each.

Juniperus Sabina (Savins Juniper)—A branched spreading type, making a low vase shaped tree. May be kept quite low by trimming. Makes a very attractive border. 1½ to 2 ft. \$2.50 each.

Pinus Montana Mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine)—A pine of dwarf spreading habit. Fine for base planting. 12-15 in. spread. \$1.75 each.

Picea Excelsa (Norway Spruce)—12-15 in. 50 cents each.

Taxus Cuspidata Nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew)—A dwarf, compact irregular evergreen, needles very dark green. 12-15 in. spread. \$3.00.

Thuya Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae)—Conical upright growth. 12-18 in. \$1.00 each.

Thuya Occidentalis Globosa (Globe Arbor Vitae)—A compact round dwarf variety. 12-15 in. \$1.50.

HARDY VINES AND CLIMBERS

Ampelopsis Veitchi (Boston Ivy) (Japan Ivy)—A very popular vine for brick, stone or wooden wall to which it clings without supports. 30 cents each. \$20.00 per 100.

Aristolochia Siphon (Dutchmans Pipe)—A rapid climber. Large light green heartshaped leaves. Makes an attractive thick screen. 75 cents each.

Bignonia Radicans (Trumpet Vine)—Attractive fernlike foliage. Large trumpet shaped orange colored flowers all summer and fall. Fine for old stumps or walls. 50 cents each.

Celastrus scandens (Bittersweet)—Yellow flowers in June followed by attractive orange red fruits which remain on the plant through the winter. Attractive foliage. Any soil or situation. 25 cents each.

Clematis Jackmanni—The hardest and most popular of the large flowering varieties. Large purple blue flowers, give it a rich deep soil and plant with the crowns at least three inches deep. 75 cents each.

Clematis paniculata—A hardy vine of strong rapid growth. Pure white deliciously fragrant flowers in August and September. 2 year plants. 25 cents each.

Hedera Helix (English Ivy)—Evergreen glossy foliage. Will cling to a stone or brick wall. Best planted in shade. 35 cents each.

Eunonymus (Evergreen Bittersweet)—These have dense attractive evergreen foliage, and are rather slow growing. They make excellent ground covers or specimens for the rockery.

***Eunonymus Kewensis**—This variety is very small with glossy dark green leaves. Makes an excellent rock garden plant. 50 cents each.

***Eunonymus Radicans Variegated**—Somewhat stronger than the preceding, and has beautiful green foliage variegated white. 50 cents each.

***Eunonymus Radicans Vegetus (Evergreen Bittersweet)**—A strong growing variety with large glossy deep green leaves, and orange scarlet berries in fall and winter. 50 cents each.

Polygonum Auberti (Silver Lace Vine)—A very rapid hardy climbing variety, completely covered with sprays of small white flowers in summer and fall. 75 cents each.

Wisteria Sinensis—Large racemes of blue pea shaped flowers in early summer. Grafted plants. 75 cents each.

Wisteria Sinensis Alba—A white flowering form of the above. 75 cents.